The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,701. New Series.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—VIGES.—At Surat, on the 16th January, by the Revd. Hughes, M.A., Chaplain, Mr. John Thos. Murray, Fitter B. B. and C. I. Railway, Amrolee, to Miss Ellen Elizabeth Viges.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTS—At Meerut, on the 16th January, the wife of Mr. J. C. Roberts, of a son.

HANNAGAN—At Jubbulpore, on the 18th instant, the wife of Mr. J. S. Hannagan, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail the first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, Geo. J. Harley, R. N. R., Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodations. As there are now only two cabins disengaged, intending Passengers should make speedy application to Captain Harley on board, or to
LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship "T. E. Lemon," Captain Rainey, will have immediate despatch. For Freight Apply to
MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE new iron Clipper ship "STALWART," 1220 tons, A. I. for 20 years, W. Crawford, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about 1st February. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers. For particulars apply to
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th January 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Calling at Calicut, also at other Ports on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offers.

TO SAIL EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

THE first Class Ship "PRINCESS SOMAWATTY," Parker, Commander. For Freight and Passage apply to
LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 26th January 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, (100 H. P.) Captain Morrison, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla. Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

TUESDAY next, the 2nd February, the JOHNSTON CASTLE will leave Bombay at 3 P.M.

FRIDAY next, the 5th February, the MAHARAJ at 5 P.M.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 29th January 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on 10th February, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, also Linga, if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY the 31st instant, at 10 A. M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, precisely at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship TILLY, Captain Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, at 4 P.M. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of
B B 400 Tins } Paint,
B I 200 „ }
shipped by Messrs. Turner, Williams & Co., London, per *Star of India*, consigned to order, are hereby requested to pay the freight due thereon, and take immediate delivery, otherwise the same will be sold to liquidate landing and other charges.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Star of India* and Owners.
Bombay, 27th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Anonyma*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure without further notice at the expense and risk of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 20th January 1864. Agents.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Myrtle*, arrived from Clyde, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.
Agents Ship *Myrtle* and Owners.
Bombay, 28th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED.—The Consignees of the following packages per *Walmer Castle*, Captain Ormsby, from London, are requested to apply for delivery orders without delay. The goods will be delivered on payment of freight and charges.

R M C	9502	1	Case.
J T } F D }	18	1	„
J M F	1/12	12	„
S C & Co.	...	7	„
S F	1/8	8	„
T H	9/12	4	„

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain C. Ormsby.
Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

NOTICES.

TWO EXPERIENCED SURVEYORS WANTED. Enquire at the Bombay Water Works' Office.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE has been authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.
BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE & Co.
Bombay, 26th December 1863.

MR. WALTER McCLELLAND has this day joined me as a Partner. The business will henceforth be conducted under the name of SCOTT AND McCLELLAND.
JAMES G. T. SCOTT,
28th December 1863. Civil Egineer.

NOTICE.—SIX PIECES OF A NEW STEAM CRANE, shipped from London to Bombay per *Hahneman* for the use of this Company, are missing, and it is supposed that they have been delivered in error to Consignees of other machinery by the same vessel. The undersigned will feel obliged by any information respecting them.
THOMAS BLACK,
Bombay, 28th January 1864. P. and O. S. N. Company.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY the 1st February 1864, at 4 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, and to declare a Dividend for the three months ending 31st December 1863.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 25th January 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Fee to be levied upon every bale of Cotton exported to Foreign Ports from any port or place in the Presidency of Bombay, under Section XIII. of Local Act IX. of 1863, has been fixed by Government at the rate of four annas per bale, and that the same will be levied from and after the 1st February 1864.
GEO. INVERARITY, Commissioner of Customs.
Office of Commissioner of Customs, }
Camp Oorun, 27th January 1864. }

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX. R. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—By order of the Board of Directors, it is hereby notified that such Shareholders as have not paid the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Calls, or any of them, are requested to pay the same with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum till the 31st instant, in default of which the Shares will be forfeited after that date.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John George Volkart, Esq., of Bombay, or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay their debts or hand the property to his Executor, James Charles Johnston, Esq.; and notice is hereby given, to all Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement, the assets will be handed over by the Executor to the parties interested therein.
ACLAND AND PRENTIS, Solicitors for the Executors.
Bombay, 19th January 1864.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of Dadabhoy Rustomjee & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and request that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to Nowrojee Byramjee, at Poona, and to Rustomjee Dadabhoy & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE
DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.
Bombay, 13th January 1864.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY the 1st proximo, for the conveyance of 50,000 Tons, more or less, of Road Metal, from different quarries about the island to the sites of several Depots in the Town. Further particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort.
R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 26th January 1864.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for supplying the Commissariat Department at Colombo, with about 700 tons (of 50 cubic feet nett) of first class Teak Timber, of the following description, and on the Conditions named below.

In Squared Logs or Beams, clean and free from Sap.

100—Tons, or about 100 squared logs, 40 to 50 feet long, 16 × 16, 15 × 14, 14 × 13. 14 × 12. 13 × 12, and upwards.

200—Do. or about 300 logs 30 to 39 feet long, 16 × 15, 15 × 15, 15 × 14, 15 × 13, 14 × 14, 12 × 12, 12 x11, and upwards.

400—Do. or about 800 logs, 20 to 30 feet long. 15 × 14, 14 × 13, 14 × 12, 12 × 12, 12 × 10, and upwards.

The Timber is to be delivered duty paid, and free from all expense to Government beyond the contract price, within the Commissariat Timber yard on the Galle Buck.

The delivery should commence in March next. But tenderers are to state in their tenders when they will commence and when complete the delivery.

The approximate sizes given above, are understood to be by nett measurement, after allowing for defects. Short lengths of Timber and Plank of any kind, will not be received.

The Timber is to be measured and paid for by girth measurement, excluding defects, and by the Scales of Hoppus's Measuring Book, nothing under a quarter of an inch being included; allowance to be made in length for split or defective ends, and in girth for sap. Queen's Calliper or freight measurement is not admitted.

As Timber only of the best quality is required, it is clearly to be understood, that not under any reduction of measurement, however large, will inferior Timber be received.

Worm-eaten, sappy, or crooked logs will be at once rejected, and all rejected Timber is to be removed from Government ground by the Contractor without any loss of time.

Measurement is to be made in the Timber yard in the presence of such person as may be deputed by the Contractor to superintend and agree upon the measurement, which is to take place as soon as circumstances will allow, no avoidable delay taking place.

Payment will be made for each delivery as soon as possible, not exceeding 15 days from the completion of the measurement.

Tenders for the above stated Teak or a portion thereof which must express the price per ton of 50 cubic feet in sterling under the above conditions, will be received by the Colonial Secretary, marked "Tender for Teak," until 5 o'clock the 5th March 1864.

Penalty Bonds will have to be entered into. Any information required may be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General.
Dpy. Comy. Genl.'s Office, W. J. GORMAN.
Colombo, 3rd December, 1863. Actg. D. C.G.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Her Majesty's Ceylon Govt.

NOTICES.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER PRINTED.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR MOULMEIN OR RANGOON TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 1,800 Tons of Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber, to be subject to the approval of the Company's Locomotive Superintendent, and to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, in quantities of not less than 150 Tons per month, for a period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st June 1864.

Forms of Tender and any information that may be required with reference to the Contract can be obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber" must be lodged at this Office by 12 o'clock at noon on TUESDAY, the 23rd February 1864.

The Directors do not undertake to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.
By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Byculla, Railway Office, 28th December 1863.

NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON EXPORTED, after circulation in London, from THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent, on the following Terms:—

100 Volumes, of Popular WORKS of FICTION	£5	5	0
100 Volumes, consisting of the best order of FICTION, VOYAGES, and TRAVELS	10	10	0
100 Volumes, selected from the BEST WORKS in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, and FICTION	21	0	0

Lists prepared, or Selections carefully made if entrusted to the Firm.

Agency for Newspapers, Periodicals, and all objects connected with Science, Literature, or Art. Periodical Supplies to Regimental Libraries, Clubs, &c., on advantageous terms, for cash, or bills payable in London.

BOOTH'S, CHURTON'S, HODGSON'S, and SAUNDERS & OTLEY'S UNITED LIBRARIES, and General Agents, 307, Regent Street, London, W., next the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Established 1786.

Will be published in February.

"THE LATE FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY," in a series of twenty-six views from Collodion Negatives, 10 by 8. Price, mounted, to Subscribers, in neatly bound Portfolios 14 by 11, 70 Rupees; to ditto, unmounted, 55 Rupees. A Lithographed Map of the Fortifications will accompany each set. Specimen Portfolios may be seen or had on application to Mr. HINTON, Parell Road, Byculla.

Mr. Hinton's other series of views, already favourably known to the Public, may likewise be had for inspection. —Specimen Portfolios containing the following series viz.: The Ruins of Beejapore, Mahableshwar, Poona, Sattara, Caves of Elephanta and Karlee, Matheran, and Bombay—the largest collection—with a few groups of native costume and character.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTIN.—Mrs. Fraser's Institution, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

EVENINGS AT HOME!

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION SERIES.

TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1864.
FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1864.
TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1864.
THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY 1864.

MR. J. R. BLACK has the honour to intimate that having received a request backed up by a full subscription list which was the more gratifying because quite unexpected by him, that he would remain over yet another mail and continue his

EVENINGS AT HOME,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

he has consented to do so, and on the abovenamed Evenings will give the following Entertainments:

ON TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1864.

SMILES AND TEARS,

introducing English, Irish, Scottish, French, Italian, and German Songs.

ON FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1864.

A GRAND PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT,

introducing Naval, Military, Patriotic Songs, by appropriate remarks.

This Entertainment was given in Calcutta under the especial patronage of Brigadier General St. George D. Showers and the Garrison of Fort William, and attended by the Lieut. Governor of Bengal, and all the elite of Bengal then in Calcutta.

ON TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1864.

AN EVENING WITH TOM MOORE,

AND OTHER IRISH MELODISTS.

introducing a number of Irish Songs and Melodies, by a memoir of Tom Moore himself.

ON THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY 1864.

GEMS,

being a selection of "Gems" from all the Entertainments he has given in Bombay.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Subscription to the four

Boxes	15	Rupees
Stalls	9	„

SINGLE ADMISSIONS.

Boxes	Rs.	5	Gallery	Rs.	2
Stalls	„	3	Pit	„	1

Tickets obtainable at the Offices of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

THREE OR FOUR LIGHT AMERICAN CARRIAGES, for sale at a bargain, the owner being about to leave Bombay. For further particulars and inspection inquire at the Ice House.
Bombay, Fort, 21st January 1864.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

Printed and Published by William Charman, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, No. 39, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL expect to receive shortly per *Myrtle* and other Ships, a supply of Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes with Heads, Ears, and Fixings complete.

F. and M. have also on hand, Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers for fixing.

Ploughs and Harrows by Howard of Bedford.
Wrought Iron and Lead Piping.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel and Files.
Joiners' and Contractors' Tools, &c. &c.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, January 1864.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.
Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2	Dozen Cases Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2	Do.	do.	do. 1858	„	26.
2	Do.	do.	do. 1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	11	8	„	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„	„
Ditto in Pints	9	0	„	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne,	in case containing	1	doz. each.
Mosselle,	do.	do.	1	„
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Claret,	do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts),	in cases containing	3	doz. each.
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Brandy,	do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—
H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)
Symington and Miller's Port and Shery, in one Dozen Cases.
Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.
And five do. do. Pints.
STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	Rs. 35	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown.	28	„
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James	35	„
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	28	„
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal	25	„
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal	28	„
BRANDY, fine Old Pale	32	„
Do. do. Brown	32	„

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for Sale at their Godowns:—

Champaigne, Jules Mumm & Co.'s	Rs.	36	per dozen.
Sparkling Mosselle do.	„	40	do.
Nonpareil do. do.	„	42	do.
Sherry Mise's Blue Seal	„	22	do.
Do. do. Yellow do.	„	26	do.
Do. do. Black do.	„	30	do.
Brandy, Martell's	„	28	do.

Also a consignment of No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars, Rs. 50 per Mille; and No. 1 Cigars, Rs. 65 per Mille.
10, Hummum Street, 14th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown		30	0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown		30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		20	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		26	0
Do. Golden, Do.		26	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal		26	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		30	0
Claret Light Capsule,		15	0
Do. Yellow Seal		23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints		17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32	0
Port, Black Seal		26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34	0
Do. Brand a Crown		24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal		18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to Albert Vinay, on the Premises.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, IN GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA, Dwelling Rooms, Godowns, and Cellars. Apply to the Secretary, at No. 6.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to
MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—*(From the 1st January to 31st May 1864.)* "EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.

(From the 1st February to 31st May 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, (Limited.) Apply on the premises to BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.
25th October, 1863.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.
Bombay, 21st December 1863.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Chedder
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre
Farmesan
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley

At 1¼ per lbs.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FOR SALE.

CARTES DE VISITE.—The best and most interesting collection in India will be found at this Establishment; no expense has been spared to render the stock attractive to all customers.

A list of this magnificent collection is being made out; meantime the whole are being classified and arranged alphabetically. The inspection of this department is worthy of attention, and patrons are respectfully invited to this opportunity of purchasing rare and valuable Cartes of almost every individual of importance and note.

Any one can at a moderate expense possess a Gallery (or *Album*) of Portraits representing the Genius, the Wit, the Beauty, and the Heroism of the present age.

CARTES-DE-VISITE ALBUMS.—The most beautiful collection of Albums it is possible to buy are now being displayed at prices, a trifle above their net cost. Albums complete with Cartes of titled personages only, or those of Clerical appointments;—Professors and Authors:—Dramatists, Musicians, and clever people generally; all placed distinct; in their order of precedence or otherwise, in any Album which may he selected, without extra charge.

COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPES of new design, elegantly mounted in splendid walnut cases, beautifully ornamented in mediæval; extra large lens, &c. Rs. 60 each.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES.—The finest collection of these articles to be found in India is now opened out, comprising some thousands of different views; on glass (plain and colored,) transparent paper, opaque, colored, transforming, &c. all of the newest description.

N. B.—A liberal reduction made in price when a number are taken at one purchase.

ICE MAKING MACHINES, OR PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.—Now opened out for sale, the second batch of these invaluable articles for making ice, which is done by lighting a handful of charcoal in a small stove under a galvanized iron cylindrical heater, containing an ammoniacal solution which never requires renewing, but will serve for years, or in fact for any length of time, the contents cannot escape, being strongly soldered up in the apparatus.

No chemicals or ingredients of any kind are used in the operation of freezing, but simply the action of fire upon the iron cylinder, creates a freezing power sufficient to turn water into blocks of solid ice weighing from three to five pounds each upon an average.

The *Instructions for use* are so simple, that a native servant of ordinary intelligence can be taught in one lesson to manage the apparatus with ease. The only expense is the fuel for the stove, (wood charcoal is preferable to anything) and which may cost about half an anna for each operation.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PRESENTATION GUITAR manufactured specially for India, and exquisitely inlaid with carved mother o'pearl and gold, and with new patent machine head. Price Rs. 50 to 200 cash.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CONCERTINAS.—Wheatstone's Double Action, Full-sized, best Concertinas with complete Compass of 48 notes, HERBERT & Co. call particular attention to these beautiful Instruments by Wheatstone. No manufacturer has ever been able to approach the perfection of *tone, touch*, and *quality* which characterize the best Concertinas manufactured by Wheatstone. From Rs. 100 each, Cash.

A large selection of Concertina and Concertina and Piano Music.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PIANOFORTES ON SALE.—GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE in Mahogany case, beautifully finished and French polished, with all the modern improvements: *net cash* ... Rs. 450

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Mahogany case, repeater action &c., a good toned Instrument: *net cash* ... Rs. 350

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Mahogany case, similar to the above, fine grained wood, having the usual compass of keys; strongly secured with double bars, bolts, &c. &c. ... Rs. 550

N. B.—The above four Instruments will be sold at the reduced prices quoted, for *cash only*, as they form the last few Pianos of a consignment received some months back, and must be cleared off to make room for fresh invoices. HERBERT & Co.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.—HERBERT & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of these favorite instruments, comprising the following kinds:—
...-sided, with 20 German Silver keys and studs for air valves.

No. 1. Moulded sides and ornamented with colored and gilt paper	Rs.	15
No. 2. Rose-wood, with German silver edges, concert pitch thirds and fifths, suitable for *Banjo, Bands*		16
No. 3. Rose-wood, with German silver edges and corners, moulded ends, very sweet toned instruments		20
No. 4. Double notes, organ tones with octaves below pitch in the bass		22
No. 5. Double notes *tremolo* quality, large size superior finish		25
No. 6. Double notes, extra finish, metal centres, and mechanism the best that are made		30

N. B.—Upwards of one hundred of these highly popular instruments are now in stock, some very beautifully ornamented with inlaid Bhul work and metal mountings. Books of every kind, for them, expressly.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BLANCHE DE NEVERS.

The following Vocal with P. F. accompaniment has arrived by the Mail:

AN OPERA IN FOUR ACTS; WRITTEN BY JOHN BROUGHAM; COMPOSED BY M. W. BALFE.

	Rs.	as.
CAVATINA. "Would you learn the will of Fate." (S.)	2	6
CHORUS. "Remember the Zingari."		
DUET. "Prepare to hear a secret." (S. and B.)	3	0
RECIT. AND SONG. "When I think of the days that are gone." (T.)	2	6
LA SPAGNUOLA. "As the mountain streams." (S.)	2	6
RECIT AND SONG. "There is a void within my heart." (S.)	2	6
DUET. "Oh! Blanche." (S. and S.)	2	6
CAVATINA. "In mem'ry of the days gone by." (T.)	2	6
RECIT. AND BALLAD. "As sunlight beaming on a summer lake." (S.)	2	6
DUET. "Must we part." (S. T.)	2	6
TRIO. "Now fortune bright'ning. (S. S. and T.)	2	6
SONG. "Oh! my soul's treasure." (T.)	2	6
RECIT. and CAVATINA. "As some lone traveller." (S.)	2	6
DUET. "If gentle mercy." (S. and B.)	2	6
DRINKING SONG. "The old vine tree." (B.)	3	0
PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.		
RICHARDS, BRINLEY. "La Spagnuola."	3	0
COOTE. Blanche de Nevers Quadrilles	4	0

HERBERT & Co.

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Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

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THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1863, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

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By HENRY RUTTER, Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

CHAIRS FOR PLAYERS UPON THE HARMONIUM. THESE useful articles of Furniture are indispensible to the Harmonium player, being made with a sloping seat, and sufficiently high to give the requisite command over the treddles while using the different stops of an Harmonium; each Chair is of beautifully polished imitation Rosewood with handsomely shaped back:—the seat is covered with Morrocco leather. Price each Rs. 25.
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CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d. per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ½ to 10 per cent.

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In box containing 2 doz. Knives and 2 pair Carvers.
Buck horn handles ... Rs. 40
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Ivory handles, very superior ... Rs. 50 & 65

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Foot balls of sizes. Quoits. Cricket and Racket Bats and Balls. Lawn Billiards. Backgammon, Draft and Chess Boards and Men. Golf Sticks of sorts. Dominoes. Race, Yacht, Bombardment, Cannonade, and Tivoli boards, &c.

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In packets of Rs. 5, Rs. 7½, and Rs. 10 each.—Also recently received a small supply of Cabbage at 8 annas per ounce, Cauliflower at one rupee, Lettuce Rs. 1½, and Nolekole at twelve annas per ounce.—Also on hand,—Peas and Beans, Carrots, Onions, Radishes, Watercress, Borecole, Turnips, Sage, Broccoli, Endive, Leeks, Cress, Red Beet, Red Celery, Brussells' Sprouts, Cucumber.

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Large size.—Rs. 275.

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Wood, Ivory, and Silver Pencil Cases, in great variety.—Gold Pens, price Rs. 5 to 20.

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Inks blue, black, red, and copying. Inkstands; patent spring and glass. Keating's Cough Lozenges. Locock's Wafers. Gutta Vitæ. Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Fishing Rods (Rs. 20 each.) Flutes. Flutinas, Accordeons. Case's Concertinas. Clarionets. Jew's Harps. A big Drum. Garden Tools. Writing Desks, of sizes. Tucker's Tent. Lamps complete in box. Sandalwood Work Boxes and Watch Stands. French trinket boxes. Tobaccos of sorts in quarter pound packets. Note size Copying Machines and books (very handy for Travellers.) Gillon's Jams and Jellies in one pound tins. Mathematical Instruments. Telescopes of sizes. Envelope boxes of sizes. Handsome Albums—for scraps and carte de visites. Stereoscopic pictures of parts of Bombay, Mahabuleshwar, &c. Carte de Visites of living celebrities.
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No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

A CARD.

IT will be considered a favor if Gentlemen and others to whom Bills have been sent during the past year—in a great many instances twice or thrice—will now make an effort to pay them. The names of all those who have not yet paid for Newspapers and Periodicals supplied them during 1863 can only be continued on our lists by immediate payment being made for those already received and in advance for any wished for hereafter. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
24, Medow Street, Fort.

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Hilton's Mechanical and Physiological rest in treatment of accidents and Surgical diseases, and the diagnostic value of pain	Rs. 12	0
Bird's Australasian Climates and their influence in the prevention and arrest of pulmonary consumption	5	12
Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine. 2 vols. 2nd edn.	20	0
Paget's Lectures on Surgical Pathology. By Turner.	15	12
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Cassell's Pictorial Bible, profusely illustrated	45	0
The Ingoldsby Legends, ditto	15	12
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Our English Lakes, Mountains, and Waterfalls	13	8
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Southgate's Many Thoughts on Many Things	15	12
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Campbell's Edition of Shakspeare	7	8
The Book of the Poets	15	12
A Chronicle of England. B.C. 55—A.D. 1485	31	8
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Three Gems in one setting	11	4
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Leila; or the Siege of Granada	0	12
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THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

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Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN; *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.
Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised. Comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Out-stations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
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THE AITAREYA BRAHMANAM OF THE REGVEDA containing earliest speculations of the Brahmans on the meaning of the Sacrificial Prayers, and on the origin, performance and sense of the Rites of the Vedic Religion; edited, translated and explained by Martin Haug, Ph. D., Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College.

Two vols. of above 800 pages in 12 mo, (210 pages Sanscrit Text, and 535 pages Translation, and 80 pages of Introduction), will be ready for issue after the 15th February 1864.

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JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

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A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for January, 1864, Contains—1, Another Year, 2, What's in a Name? 3, Colonies and Colonisation. Chapter V. 4, The Red Lancers of Bundlekund. Chapter X. 5, The Deccan. 6, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter XI. 7. An Old Man's Song: Ah! Withered Flower! 8, General Slow's Advice to Officers. Part III. 9, Why Aunt Helen was Happy. 10, Lord Derby's Specimen of the Cynocephalus. 11, A few words about Debt. 12, A Reminiscence of Eton. 13, Roving Shadows of the Punjab. 14, On the Spurs of the Snowy Range. 15th, The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meetings in December. 16, Mdccclxiii. 17, Commercial Review—July to December 1863. 18, Literary and Critical Notices, Cardinal Pole, or the days of Phillip and Mary. Border and Bastile Giulio Malatesta. A Yachting Cruise in the Baltic. 19, Military Summary for November. 20, Obituary of 1863. 21, Home Politics and Literature—November. 22, Indian Retrospect—December. 23, Abstract of Meteorological Observations for December.

Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall, 24, Medow Street, & 3, Bell Lane; Calcutta, LePage & Co.; Madras, J. Higginbotham; Agra, "Delhi Gazette" Press; Lahore, Messrs. W. Cockell & Co., Anarkullee and Mean Meer; London, John Gladding, Jun., 13, Paternoster Row.

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Ex Steamer Salsette.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received large supplies of NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS, comprising all the most important recent Publications of which a List will appear on Tuesday next, and their Miscellaneous Stock has been increased by the following additions:—

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This colour is not sufficiently known to Amateur Artists in India, attention is therefore called to it as filling a void in the group of figments, that hitherto has been severely felt by Artists, and, with ULTRAMARINE and ROSE MADDER, it completes a triad of pure primitive colours of the highest order. Mr. Penley says, "Having most impartially and diligently tested the qualities of the Aureolin, I can and do most conscientiously recommend its adoption by all who practise water colour painting."

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Aureolin Vandyke Brown, Indigo or French Blue.
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A series of fine Photographs executed by Vernon Heath.
On the slopes at Windsor, in which is introduced a beautiful representation of the *Devdura*, a Tree planted by the Queen. Rs. 12.
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A selection of New Pictures in this beautiful process is added by this Mail, the subjects are as follows:—
Returning from Market after Calcott, 25 by 17. Rs. 25.
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⁂ Any selection from the above can be framed either in wood or (what is more usual) in gold beading and will be forwarded carefully packed to any address.
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HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned a general supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

MARINE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Merchandise by Ships hence to Europe, on liberal terms.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Bombay 1st January 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees wanted for 4,630 Bars of Iron per Ship *Confidence*, from London, shipped by Leopold Brusewitz, consigned to order, are hereby requested to send forward and take delivery immediately, otherwise it will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.
BYRAMJEE AND MERWANJEE,
Agents for the Ship *Confidence*.
No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of 35 Cases Merchandise, marked AWJ, shipped by Messrs. C. J. Jackson and Co., of Liverpool, on board the *Trenton*, are hereby informed that the Goods in question are now lying at the Custom House Bunder, at their risk, and that they will be delivered on payment of landing charges.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—The *Startled Fawn*, Captain W. T. Rowett, having arrived from Calcutta, Consignees of Goods are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after having left the Ship's deck.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Startled Fawn*.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

MR. BLACK'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Ticket Price Rs. 15 each for the Series of four Entertainments, to take place on

TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.
FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.
TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.
FRIDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

May be had on application at St. Andrew's Library, Thacker, Vining & Co.

WANTED.—A MARSHAL FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Pay 200 Rupees per mensem with free quarters, and prospect of increase of salary.

Written applications for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Office, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March next.

Testimonials of character and fitness should accompany the applications.
By order of the Committee of Management,
E. HINGLEY,
Clerk Committee of Management of the House of Correction.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the result of the working of the Mills during the past year.
JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received from professional men at the Office of the Executive Engineer Poona and Kirkee, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of February 1864, for constructing the undermentioned Work by contract:—

Erecting a New Church in the Civil Lines at Poona.

Plan and specification of the same will remain open for inspection at the Office, until the above date.
E. CLOSE, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer Poona and Kirkee.
Ex. Engr's. Office, Poona, 27th January 1864.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY—CALL OF Rs. 150 PER SHARE.—NOTICE.—In the terms of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a Call of Rupees 150 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 20th February 1864.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 29th Jan. 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Directors.
Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Junr., Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

Underwriters.
London.—Arther James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow.—William Birrill, Esq., (Messrs. Wm. Ewing & Co.)

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.
MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES SITUATED IN THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that any person desirous of obtaining a License for the working of any Cotton Press situated in the Town or Island of Bombay, [redacted] who has been appointed, of Bombay Act IX. of 1863, such Licenses. All appli- number of Presses for which locality in which they are ed for working them. The so licensed, will be found the previously quoted Act. must, with his application cloth, parchment, or paper, with some distinctive mark, or with his name, or that "of his Firm or Company, in letters not less than one inch and a half long."

It has already been published in the *Government Gazette* in conformity with Section 4, that this Act is to be in operation from and after the 1st of February 1864. Those therefore who are interested in the Cotton trade, either as owners of Presses, or dealers in cotton, are invited to render themselves conversant with the provisions of the law. The undersigned will cheerfully give his assistance to those who may stand in need of it.
E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Chief Inspector.
Byculla Club, Bombay, Jan. 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR ADEN.

The Mails for Aden per *Gunga Ambre*, will be closed THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 12 noon. Letters, &c., forwarded by this opportunity will be liable to the Indian Inland rates of postage.

CALENDAR—January—February, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Qr., Monday .... 1st 5h. 9m. A.M.
New Moon, Sunday .... 7th 11h. 1m. P.M.
First Qr., Sunday .... 14th 6h. 16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday .... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	30	Martyrdom of King Charles 1.					28th January 1864. 8h. 0m. 5.s.
Sun.	31	Sexagesima Sunday	6 36	5 50	2 26	2 45	
Mon.	1	Daybreak at 5.19.	6 36	5 51	3 7	3 30	
Tues.	2	Purification of Virgin Mary.	6 36	5 52	3 56	4 25	
Wed.	3	Blaisius, Bp. and M.	6 35	5 52	5 4	5 46	
Thur.	4	Twilight ends 7.13.	6 35	5 53	6 28	7 10	
Fri.	5	St. Agatha.	6 35	5 53	7 51	8 28	
			6 34	5 54	9 0	9 28	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Jan. 3	Kurrachee	Jan. 22
Agra	Jan. 19	Lahore	Jan. 20
Allahabad	Jan. 13	London	Dec. 18
Australia	Dec. 26	Mauritius	Aug. 6
Alexandria	Dec. 3	Madras	Jan. 23
Bangalore	Jan. 22	Malta	Dec. 10
Calcutta	Jan. 20	Meerut	Jan. 22
Cape	Dec. 5	Oudh	Jan. 16
Ceylon	Jan. 16	Punjaub	Dec. 23
Cochin	Jan. 16	Penang	Jan. 10
Delhi	Jan. 23	Rangoon	Dec. 6
France	Dec. 7	Suez	Dec. 28
Hongkong	Nov. 15	Singapore	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

The *Times of India*, in its sensitive tenderness for the privileges of the native portion of our population, has most unjustly imported into the now famous Poorundhur Assault Case, (which after all was only a case of swearing and gesture, amounting, by legal fiction, to an assault) which had very much better have been omitted. Our contemporary has chosen to regard it as though the alleged assault were the result of, as it were, a conflict of race: an ebullition on the part of one of a dominant nation of a latent dislike and contempt for a subject people ever ready to explode on the slightest provocation. We wish to enter our unmitigated protest against this view of the case: the more especially as it seems to found the basis of the absurd and unsound judgment which the *Times* has passed upon its merits.

A youth cannot manage the tat he is riding, and it treads upon a lady's dress; he gets called bad names by the lady's husband; and the lady's friends grow crusty, recriminate, and there's a good row. This is, so to speak, the *casus belli* upon which our contemporary has spent so much ingenuity; in this, he artfully discovers a deep insult to the natives, because forsooth the offending youngster *could not ride*.

An incapable equestrian flourishing about on a steed whose unguided movements he cannot control, we will venture to assert, is not an object of sympathy, whatever may be his extraction. He is, we are afraid, under every condition of feature and colour, perilously likely to get sworn at. The hooked beak of Moses or little Benjamin sniffing helplessly about in the air above a weedy Brighton or Scarbro' hack, and the feeble snub of the adventurous Cockney, bearing down, over the mane of some ill-conditioned screw, upon a party of swells in Rotten Row, are equally prone to be greeted with language unparliamentary. Uncomplimentary and pungent allusions are aimed at their organs of vision: their graces of style do not escape playful criticism. Their steeds are summed up in a remark or two, scarcely so soothing as pithy. Their inexperience in the graceful art they have not mastered is more likely to meet with caustic observation than to be looked upon as a mitigating circumstance. Regard the sinister position of that unfortunate at the cover side, whose seat is not above suspicion. He has just ridden over a dog. The Master of the Hounds is addressing him. Of course he is courteously explaining to him, that, though the practice of squashing hounds is prima facie objectionable, and as a rule to be deprecated, yet that such trifling accidents are quite excusable in so young a sportsman; that he will soon learn not to do it; and that he considers it a pleasure, rather than otherwise, that his dog should be sacrificed to the tuition of a man he hopes to meet often in the field! The words "confounded young puppy" that came wafted on the breeze naturally allude to the careless animal who got in the way of the horse.

> "The Sacristan said never a word to indicate a doubt;
> But he put his thumb unto his nose, and spread his fingers out."

The sad truth is, that the M. H. is blaspheming frightfully: the glory of going out hunting for the first time is being dimmed for that unhappy griff: he is taking a lesson in a thousand new combinations of epithets, an art in which the M. H. is an adept.

Do we regard with a lenient and polite smile the ambitious efforts of our own dear Ducklanders at equestrian practice? Do our lips never part to emit an objectionable monosyllable, beginning with a D. and ending with an N., when a fledgling, fresh from our own or our beloved sister isle, comes splashing and floundering along, and flings a handful of wet sand into our mouths. Alas! we are most of us hotheaded swains, and our tongues are not guiltless of warm expressions on such occasions.

Do tyroes in any sport, coming to grief, find general consolation? The "stool-wallah" (as some one called himself) on his nauseous Arab—Mr. Winkle in his self-willed skates—the unhappy freshman first launched upon Cam's muddy, or Isis' rapid bosom, catching his first crab, or wheeling his tub into the University eight going over the course against time, can all tell different stories. Each goes his way in peril of the shafts of satire and the flowery stings of chaff.

What peculiar immunity can the Parsee, even although all the blue blood of Cama and Wadia centres in his veins, who steers a pony into a lady's flounces, claim from cauterisation? A highly seasoned vocabulary is justifiably brought to play upon such an offender, Parsee or British: and he can scarcely complain if, the cock of wrath once justly turned on, the waters of invective prove bitter.

"Swearing," as a last century ecclesiastic observed "is a ——— bad habit:" but surely, if ever it becomes excusable, it does so when a man sees another making a riding ground of his wife's crinoline.

We have been assured on the best authority, that the allegations of Dr. Ross, contained in the letter which appeared in our columns of the 27th instant, are quite groundless. Our reporter most correctly gave the general purport of Mr. Anstey's speech on the appeal from the Honore Court in this case. The High Court did reverse the decision of that inferior Court, and for the reasons assigned. Mr. Anstey's citations from Guy, West, and other medical writers, were most accurate. The evidence of Dr. Ross, far from being misrepresented by Mr. Anstey, was read from the Honore Judge's own notes, signed by the Doctor himself, and the High Court, as well as the Counsel, had those notes before it.

We are further informed (and this last fact is so grave that we can well afford to rest upon it our own opinion of the Doctor's own complaints of unfairness) that the two witnesses who deposed to his neglect of duty in respect of the "autopsy," as he calls it, were not, as he insinuates, prisoner's witnesses to be "picked up in "the neighbouring bazaar for the small fee of "three annas each," nor witnesses at all for the "defence," as his letter would make them out to be. They were crown witnesses. One of them, Jetti, son of Wasu, was the prosecutor and brother of the deceased. Surely Dr. Ross could not have forgotten him; on whose unsupported evidence he brought into his own "scientific" *bat* the allusion, as he says, to the stick "of "the thickness of the great toe." Yet we have Dr. Ross palming off this man as a witness bought or purchaseable by the prisoners, and discredited, as such, by "the Session Court." How is this, Dr. Ross? Far from discrediting that man, the Court believed his evidence to the extent of finding guilty of murder one prisoner, and of various grave offences connected therewith nine or ten more, and chiefly upon the credit of his testimony. That man now says that there never was a proper *post-mortem*. Dr. Ross, not contented to deny the charge, would have our readers believe that the man who makes it was one of the witnesses for the defence; knowing all the while that he was their prosecutor, and the chief witness against them!

Until Dr. Ross explains away this ugly indiscretion of his, we do not see that his railing against the High Court, or our reporter, or Mr. Anstey, or any body else, ought to receive so much as a passing notice.

We understand that our Government has at last plucked up courage to demand from the Directors of the Bank of Bombay a report, in answer to the criticisms of the public press, on the way in which the Bank has been managed during the last six months.

The *Friend of India* is glad to learn that on Sunday the 17th instant the bullet was successfully extracted from General Chamberlain's arm, and that he has since been doing well. "There can be no question as to the importance of the services rendered by General Chamberlain in the recent contest, and every one will hear with pleasure that he is not likely to be permanently inconvenienced by the injury which he sustained."

Monday next is the day fixed for the coming into force of the Cotton Frauds Act; and any proprietor of a press in Bombay who on or after that date presses a bale of cotton without a licence becomes liable, under the strict letter of the law, to a fine of Rs. 1,000. Not a single licence has yet been taken out; but it will be seen from a notice in our advertisement columns, that the Chief Inspector, Mr. Ravenscroft, who has, after all, reluctantly accepted an appointment in which he is not likely to have much pleasure or comfort, is anxious rather to act with the merchants than to use harshness in carrying out the provisions of an Act which in our opinion every trader in Bombay will soon find to be quite intolerable.

We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that nothing more has oozed out about the Commissariat contractor at Umballa, "who was seized on account of correspondence with the enemy on the frontier being found in his possession. All we have heard is that the intercepted letters contained frequent allusion to some mysterious individual under the name of the 'Baboo Sahib.' The 'Baboo Sahib' was to do this and that; and the 'Baboo Sahib' is evidently a great gun. The question is, who is the 'Baboo Sahib.' Captain Parsons has gone to Calcutta to look for him, or to try to hunt him up there. But in our opinion that is the least likely place to find him. At least there is no doubt about his finding a good many Baboo Sahibs there, but the Simon Pure must, we suspect, be looked for in another quarter. Our own belief is that the 'Baboo Sahib' alluded to is no other than the Nana. The contractor who has thus foolishly allowed himself to be made the recipient of the correspondence has at least a lac of rupees in Government paper. There are further symptoms in this affair which lead our civil officers to look attentively in the direction of Thanesur; in which district, moreover, we believe, it was that the guns and treasure lately exhumed were discovered."

Captain Sherard Osborn is, says the *Friend of India*, likely to find a very humble, but still a note-worthy place in history. "He will be a memorable illustration of the impropriety of allowing a British officer to take command under a distant sovereign with the express sanction of his government, and apparently with no controlling power over him. For Captain Osborn has refused to recognise the Chinese government as his superiors, although he was placed in charge of their fleet. It would be interesting to know from what source he *would* have been disposed to take orders? Last week we explained what he had been doing up to that time, and alluded to his unaccountable threat to take the Emperor's fleet home and sell the ships. Incredible as it may seem, he actually shows a determination to fulfil this threat. After lumbering about the Chinese waters with this fleet after him, he has suddenly appeared at Bombay with the unfortunate ships still behind. He is like the man who found a white elephant and did not know what to do with it. The fleet must be in his own way—it has been in everybody else's from the first day he took command of it,—and we can imagine that it is almost with a feeling of thankfulness that the Mandarins saw the departure of their intractable and ungovernable assistant, although he did carry their ships with him. What could Captain Osborn do with the crews? He could not leave them behind, and as he appears to have left in a fit of petulance he was compelled to drag this wretched fleet about with him. What the old man of the sea was to Sinbad these ships are to Captain Osborn. They must be worse than a nightmare. And now what is he going to do with them? Does he think his government or his countrymen will be parties to such a pitiful piece of meanness as to seize them, without the smallest provocation, and without the vestige of a just claim? Does he think we have been turned since he left England into a nation of buccaneers? It is the most ridiculous affair we can remember, this spectacle of a British naval officer pottering about the world in a fit of ill-temper with a fleet that does not belong to him."

Nothing can be more erroneous than to say that Captain Osborn "refused to recognize the Chinese Government as his superiors." He simply stood on the terms of his original agreement with Mr. Lay, that he was to be commander-in-chief under the orders of the Emperor alone; and refused to serve under provincial Mandarins. His conduct had the cordial approval of Sir F. Bruce, the English Minister at Pekin; and it was the express order of the Chinese Government that the ships should not remain on the coast of China.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 29TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Aden*, from Galle, anchored.

COLOMBO, 29TH JANUARY.
Steamer *Penang* sailed for Tuticorin.

CALCUTTA.

29TH JANUARY.

Government Paper, Four per cent, six and quarter to half discount.

Five per Cent, three and half to three quarter premium.

Five-and-a-half per Cent, nine and half to ten premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two one penny and three eighths to farthing.

Freight to London, dead weight, forty-seven shillings and six pence to fifty-five.

Jute, eighty shillings.

Seeds, seventy shillings nominal.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inch, nine rupees twelve annas to ten rupees per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees four annas to six annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, twelve annas per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, more enquiry.

Market for Twist, better.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 29TH JANUARY.

Arrived steamer *China*, from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 22nd, and Penang 24th January.

The news received as regards both China and Japan is unimportant; in the latter country everything is quiet at present, and a strong disposition shown for every friendliness with foreign powers.

No fresh rebel movements have occurred.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BROACH, 26TH JANUARY.

His Excellency the Governor, on his way from Ahmedabad to Surat, stopped for a couple of hours at Broach. Sir Bartle Frere travelled from Ahmedabad by a special train which arrived here at half-past twelve o'clock yesterday, accompanied by his private and military secretaries, Colonel Kennedy, Mr. Lane, Mr. Howard, Mr. Pearse, Mr. Turner, Major Arthur, and one or two other gentlemen. The Governor and suite were received on the Broach station by Mr. Pinhey, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Sons, Dr. Glen, Captain Lane, Mr. Venayekrow Dewskur, and many native gentlemen. A guard of honour, consisting of a party of the 12th Native Infantry, under the command of a European officer, was also in attendance. The party immediately on landing proceeded to the Broach Cotton Mills, which they minutely inspected and seemed to be highly satisfied with the working of the various branches of the establishment. Mr. Green, the superintendent, was thanked by His Excellency for taking him round the mills. They then proceeded to the Broach bunder to see the Floating Pier. Mr. Rogers, the Collector, suggested to His Excellency the advisability of extending the Pier by adding two or three boats, as the present one is hardly adequate to the requirements of the trade of the port. His Excellency then directed enquiries to be made if the port funds would meet the expenses of increasing the accommodation on the pier. The party then returned to the railway station, passing through the town, and proceeded by train to Bulsar, where His Excellency was to pass the night and go on to Bombay the next morning.

Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, before he left Surat, was presented with a congratulatory address, recounting in modest terms the various acts of charity and philanthropy which he has done in Surat. Nearly all the principal inhabitants of the place met at Mr. Sorabjee's bungalow for the purpose, and Mr. Kaikusroo Hormusjee, Agent Central Bank, read the address, which he did with a few introductory remarks. Mr. Sorabjee replied in a brief speech, stating that he was much obliged to the gentlemen of the meeting for their kind expression of their regard for him, and that he did nothing but his duty to the community by distributing sums of money amongst the poor or establishing schools in Surat and Randeir.

Dr. Haug, at the request of the Parsee community, delivered a highly interesting lecture on the Parsee religion, last evening, at the house of Mr. Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy, where Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has put up. The meeting was attended by several European gentlemen who seemed to take a good deal of interest in the subject. Dustoor Hoshengjee, who accompanies Professor Haug, also addressed the meeting. Both these Zend and Pelhvi scholars are much respected by the Parsee community in Guzerat. They leave Broach this morning for Surat, and after taking up their kit go to Ahmedabad.

DEYRAH DHOON, 16TH JANUARY.

I learn that the Railway from Calcutta to Bolundshuhur is to be opened on the 1st of February, with the exception of the river at Allahabad; but I predict the public will find that this is too good to be true. The *Moff* retails a joke about the Bishops of Oxford and Lord Palmerston which was in the *Delhi Overland* correspondence months ago. It is given as fresh gup. Your new paper, *Native Opinion*, seems alarmed that the advent of Sir Henry Lawrence will cause the Bible to be taught in Government schools. It is a great slur upon us as Christians, and our Government as a Protestant one, that the Bible is *not* taught in our schools as well as Shakespeare and Milton. I have seen a high-caste Brahmin, writer to the mess of the Artillery at Dum-Dum, teaching the child of the Post Master of that station its *Catechism*. After this, can there be any harm in native children reading the Bible, as they do any other English work?

19TH JANUARY.

Various matters have interfered to prevent me concluding this letter, which I now hasten to do.

There was a cricket match yesterday, the score and particulars of which I trust to send you to-morrow. To-day, the Rev. Mr. Heron, American Missionary here, is to be presented with a piece of plate. The following was circulated yesterday:—"As the Rev. Mr. Heron is about to leave the station for America, the teachers and pupils of the Deyrah Mission School are going to give him a farewell address and present him with a silver cup to-morrow precisely at 11 o'clock in the morning, they will feel greatly honored if the residents of the station favor them with their presence in the school room at that hour." Mr. Heron lately lost his wife, and in consequence is about to remove his family to his native land—America.

To-morrow there is to be a grand foxophilite meeting, consisting of all the beauty and fashion of the place. Great complaints are made here regarding the working of the Civil Court, which occasions very much inconvenience. There are three Civilians at Deyrah, viz., Messrs. Melville, Daniell and Howe—the two former are in camp, and the latter has only petty powers to decide small cases, in consequence of which all the cases filed have to wait till about March for settlement, many of which are cases which should have been decided in November last. A Small Cause Court is very much wanted, as these swells consider themselves overworked. Messrs. Melville and Daniell are both about to leave; Mr. Manderson taking up the former's appointment of Superintendent of the Dhoon. The Civilians and survey people all flock upward as soon as the warm weather approaches, which they have no business to do.

There has been a compromise in the great coining case I hear, the particulars of which will very probably appear in *The Hills* to-morrow. The weather is delightful, but the sun strikes very hot in the middle of the day, notwithstanding which many out-door social gatherings take place. The Sirmoor Battalion has received orders to march from Shub Khuddur to Rawul Pindee, there to be cantoned for two years, much to the disgust of the little Goorkhas, whose homes and families are at Deyrah. The 3rd Goorkhas, under Major Sanders, comes here. I hear young Battye of the Sirmoors, who was reported dead, is doing well and recovering. His brother had a narrow escape in the fight with the Momunds, his horse having its brains blown out at pistol distance. Battye, however, ran his enemy through the neck and killed him.

LAHORE, 19TH JANUARY.

"Fytte ye second," viz. the fête at the Shalamar Gardens has also proved a success. These gardens are about five miles from the Civil Station, and from "noon to dewy eve" the road was covered. Conveyances of every pattern and hue were there from the rolling barouche and smart phaeton down to the useful shigram and jingling ekka; beasts of burden of every kind from elephants and camels to oxen and mokes; and passengers from the imperious colonel and pompous commissioner down to the despised kerani and well-kicked bearer. But on reaching the gardens I am afraid there must have been no little disappointment, for, tell it not in Bombay, publish it not in the streets of Calcutta, our beloved Arian brethren the natives, with the exception of domestic servants, were all excluded.

We must again borrow from the historian of Lahore. "The Gardens of Shalamar—the Versailles of the Punjab—were designed," he says "by AliMardan Khan, the celebrated canal architect, in imitation of the gardens of that name built by Jehangir at the source of the Jhelum in Kashmir." This was in the reign of Shah Jehan or rather more than two hundred years ago. They consist of three sections. Entering by the main gateway, you find yourself in the upper garden, a square of about three hundred yards. Through the middle of this square there run at right angles to each other two canals in which are placed lines of jets d'eau. On either side of the canals are walks paved with tiles in various patterns. On reaching the lower edge of this garden the canal forms a cascade about ten feet high, the water falling over a marble breastwork into the middle section. This is of the same width as the upper part or about three hundred yards; but its length is not more than one hundred. The centre is occupied by a tank of one hundred yards square, having marble walls and white-washed barádarees on all sides. A small marble island rises out of the water, and placed here a military band dispensed sweet music. At the lower end another cascade is formed, but in this case the water falls from three sides of a square into a large basin in which fountains are playing. The water after seething and steaming here escapes into the lower garden, which is an exact copy of the upper.

In the upper garden there was a fancy fair, the proceeds of which are to go to the "Poor Clergy's Benefit Society." This was the centre of attraction. The stalls were placed in the most shady parts, and the fair attendants did their work admirably, selling goods and susceptible bachelors to a great extent. One young friend of mine said he had lost ten rupees at Aunt Sally; but he thought he had put the damper on my risibility by adding "I won a beautiful *doll* at the lottery." The cool and shady garden, the fine weather and the excellent tiffin of which visitors were invited to partake *gratis*, put every one in the best humour, and every countenance shone with the oil of gladness. All returned so delighted that I fancy they will not be able to find fault with any of to-morrow's proceedings, whatever they may be. I send you a copy of a poetic welcome. It is not by our laureate, for you must know "we keeps a poet sir," but by another bright star in the constellation of genius now rising in the Punjab.

PUNJAB EXHIBITION.
JANUARY 20TH, 1864.

The Border tribes are now at rest,
The sound of War is gone,
From utmost East to furthest West
The work of peace is done.
Then come ye Lords and Ladies all,
Come visit our display,
Unite the praise of peace to sing
For 'tis our opening day.

Come, Manjha Warriors, famed of old;
Come, Lords of Kohistan;
Come, Malwa Chiefs and riders bold
From Khyber and Mooltan.
From town and country, hill and plain,
Come all from far and near;
The strangers of the island home
Do bid you welcome here.

'Tis your own Lawrence rules in Hind—
You have Montgomery here—
What need ye then of war and strife?
What cause have ye for fear?
Far better then this peaceful show—
This union, better far;
Better to serve the God of peace,
Than rouse the God of war.
Then come ye Lords and Ladies all
Come, visit our display
Unite the praise of peace to sing
For 'tis our opening day.

20TH JANUARY.

The Exhibition has been opened. I may say at once that it has been a complete success, and I do not think the like could be produced in any other city of India. The absence of critically-disposed interlopers in the province allows the Government great freedom and power of action. This is no doubt often turned to bad account; but it sometimes yields great good. In the present instance everything being *hukm* fell into its proper place with military precision.

The building wants a good deal yet to make it complete and tidy; still everything of real importance seemed to be in order. The curator and his assistants have, I should say, judging by their care-worn faces, been working night and day. I did not see one of them enjoying the cool refreshing breeze of the Shalamar gardens yesterday, so I hope they will now have the wisdom to vote themselves a week's holiday by way of compensation.

The doors were opened at ten, and numbers were eager to enter. Shortly after eleven the ladies began to come in, and by twelve it was very difficult for gentlemen to move about, and for ladies I fancy all but impossible. The building, as I told you, is simply a railway station. The two platforms called out of courtesy the north and south aisles, are divided into a number of courts according to the specimens they contain. The centre, that is where the rails ought to be, is open from the one end to the other with tables loaded with articles of every description running down the middle. Entering, your eye rests on the verse: "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," painted on the opposite wall in English, Hindi and Urdu. Passing on to the centre and turning towards the right, that is, the west, you see a gallery covered with red cloth; or, if you happen to be rather late, with fair women. Above is the British arms, and over these streams the gentle light, tinged and mellowed by its passage through the stained glass. Below is a platform raised four or five steps from the floor, on which is a splendid marble chair for His Honor the Lieut. Governor. On each side there are smaller galleries with seats for the use of ladies. Gentlemen can hardly find standing room, and of course sitting is quite out of the question. Looking round you perceive the walls are completely covered with instruments of war, sabres and scimitars of every pattern, fire arms ranging from nondescripts, blunderbusses, and pistols to Government Enfields with fixed bayonets, and over all chain armour breast plates and helmets glitter as in the armoury of some old baronial castle. This did not appear to me at all good taste. Why should the most prominent articles in the Hall of Peace be the instruments of death? But I suppose the gallant curator and most of his assistants, having been familiar with these things from their youth upwards, have come to consider them perfectly suitable anywhere.

In front of the building was drawn up a guard of honour consisting of the 42nd Highlanders, and one or two native regiments. At twelve Sir Robert and the rest of the procession, as described in the programme, arrived. After he had taken his seat, which he did with much dignity, D. F. McLeod, Esq., C.B., President of the Exhibition Committee, advanced and read an address to which His Honour replied. I dare say you will find these in the *Lahore Chronicle*; but if you do not, I cannot help it, as I did not hear a syllable of either myself. R. H. Davies, Esq., Secretary to Government, then translated His Honour's reply into Hindustani. This seemed rather a trying business, for although Mr. D. began with a rosy face and distinct voice, he had not proceeded more than two sentences, when his face became white as this paper, and his voice to the greater part of the assembly inaudible. After this Sir Robert marched round the building accompanied by the committee. When he returned to his place on the platform, the chaplain read the opening prayer. Sir Robert then declared the Exhibition opened. "Three cheers for Sir Robert" found a most hearty response, as did the "one cheer more" for her ladyship. Thus the ceremony ended.

The sight outside was almost as good as that inside. Crowds of natives in picturesque costume occupied every spot whence a view could be obtained, gay flags fluttered in all directions; while the great Union Jack, with slow and dignified motion, as was becoming, rose and fell on the breeze above the Exhibition.

The impression of this day must live long on many a memory. It will live long on that of the scientific European, longer still on that of the ignorant but shrewd and inquisitive village lumberdar.

AHMEDABAD, 25TH JANUARY.

Since I last wrote you there has been an unceasing round of gaiety resulting from the visit of His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere. The following doggrel, picked up last night outside the tent of a very distinguished member of the military service, conveys a tolerable notion of the programme and of how effectively it was carried out:—

For the nonce not a thought of pursuing black buck,
Or destroying the fabulous pigs in their cates,
Or letting bagged foxes and hares try their luck,
With the youngest of hounds and the harshest of fates.
But each huntsman hung up without murmur or sigh
The spear and the rifle, and told his skikarree
That neither his uncle or mother need die
To get him his leave; "for a week he might tarry."

And then when the General Orders conveyed
A command that a proper salute should be fired,
The guns volleyed forth and the Governor arrayed
Arrived in the "special" consumedly tired.
Some thousands of natives who fully expected
To find him an Argos had gathered to greet him;
And some most sagacious ones had not neglected
To rig up a necklace of flow'rets and meet him.

He alighted delighted, and straightway invited
Some favoured Civilians to humbly approach him;
And then in a trice were ten digits united
(I'm counting the thumbs) and you cannot reproach him.
Though good order was kept there were jostlings and
nudges,
And revilings and expletives, screamings and smiles;
And Sir Bartle drove off through them all to the Judge's
Whose house is a large one, and distant two miles.

There he bathed, or at least I presume that he did so,
And just about eight the *elite* were collected
In full dress array (for the A. D. C. bid so),
To dine with the Governor—but some were neglected.
It's possible I was, and so the result is
I cannot describe what the dinner resembled,
Or who was the prettiest, or boldest, cum multis—
Alias, among the bright party assembled.

I can simply record that the Governor is proud
To encourage a poet, and often he's shown it;
And I certainly would have been asked had I bowed
At his Levee—the fact is he couldn't have known it.
I however was told on the highest authority
('Tis needless to name it) each one was delighted,
And this I do know that the female majority
Had beauty and goodness and kindness united.

Next day was a Levee, and then a Durbar,
Together with other set dinners which followed,
Till its not out in India thought that we are,
And much did we eat and much simpkin we swallowed.
But oh it was best when Sir Bartle expressed
A desire for a pic-nic trip to Sirkage,
Some singular ruins which some have confessed
Belong to the Moslem or Portuguese age.

They're covered with carvings most cunningly done,
So good they excel those now worked in our latter day;
But never mind that there was oceans of fun
At Sir Bartle's swell pic-nic he held there on Saturday.
Young hearts were fluttering,
Lovers were muttering
Vows which their eyes had oft spoken before;
And sighs stole in millions,
And some old Civilians
At sight of such frolic were kept in a roar.
The moon seemed delighted,
The bats were affrighted,
And wildly burst forth at the pop of each cork;
And one old dame fainted,
Or possibly feinted
When Mr. C. S. said he never eat pork.

For all were poetical,
He was heretical,
What cared the lovers for matters like those?
And each one turned to
Which the lady he knew,
And liberally eat of what he or she chose.

But always with pleasure an end must come,
Hard to bear to all but some
Who seem to regard this land "a hole"
With no feast of reason or flow of soul.
But they to whom I would most incline,
Taking their stirrup cup of wine,
And wishing their knighted host good bye,
Rode off with their Ladye loves gallantly.

They crossed the river where—*not* like the Esk
There *was* a ford; and the arabesque
Of the moon's bright rays which are never wearied
Formed a wreath for each hiding nereid.

Then Monday came as Mondays will,
With an end to each rout and levee and ball,
And the station already is stolid and still,
Since Sir Bartle shook hands with a smile for all.

MORAL.

Moral! I have none to append
Save that each joy must come to an end
Whether we taste it in lands afar,
With Dost Mahomed or Russia's Czar,
Or in the countries of Gaul or Pat,
Or here in the plains of Guzerat.

AFTER-THOUGHT.

(Contributed.)

Down with the rifles and down with the spear,
Plenty of hog and tolahs of deer,
Let us get at them, they rest hard by—
Come. If we don't kill them, by Jove we'll try.

The discovery of this melancholy manuscript has naturally caused considerable dismay in camp and even in the city. A suit of *Lunatico Inquirendo* seems unnecessary; but some of the over-forgiving members of this pleasant community are willing to attribute the unknown author's present condition to the unusual festivities which have been so recently accorded to this station.

As I am not "well up" in doing "Locals," I have engaged the services of the local Jenkins. He has just furnished me with the following: "Sir Bartle Frere's visit to Guzerat is one which will lead to very valuable results." *Well, every body might have safely prognosticated thus.* "His conduct whilst here; his urbane and courteous behaviour towards high and low; his consideration for rich and poor; and his boundless hospitality to each and all will not be forgotten even though it had been shared by a Tithonus." Vide *Lempriere* or the *Cornhill. The gentleman alluded to, "T," prayed for Immortality and got it. He wished he hadn't.* "His Excellency left this very delightful station (*the Railway Station?*) at seven this morning, fully contented with all he saw (*how does Jenkins know this?*) and left a good impression on the minds and hearts of all who had the honour to come in contact with him." (*This last statement no man can deny.*)

It is proposed by a spirited young bachelor here that since the ball of fun and frolic has been set going, it had better be subjected to regular kicks to keep it from exhausting its strength. He therefore suggests a series of pic-nics and balls. It is quite evident that Sir Bartle does a world of good by combining innocent fun with the important mission to which all his travellings tend. I am convinced that when he next comes to Ahmedabad a very hearty welcome will await him.

BOMBAY.

The ship *Marietta*, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, had the St. George's ensign flying when she came into harbour. This being in violation of the rules of the Mercantile Marine, an officer from the *Severn* proceeded on board and hauled it down.

Dr. Hewlett, Sanatory Officer to the Municipality, has lately brought to the notice of the Commissioners the filthy and unhealthy state of several localities in the native town; and the latter have accordingly issued instructions to their officers to take immediate steps to remove the nuisance.

A letter from Surat says that Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, has proposed to build a Hospital at Broach, which proposal Sir Bartle Frere pronounced a most excellent one, and expressed his hope that it would soon be accomplished. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Sorabjee for his charitable and humane offer, for such an institution is much wanted. This will be a lasting monument of his advent in Guzerat.

We learn from our Surat correspondent that the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has distributed the munificent sum of four lacs of rupees among the poor inhabitants of Guzerat. In the interior the scarcity of every article of provisions is at present so much felt, that the gift of the Hon'ble gentleman will greatly relieve the poverty-stricken classes of Guzerat.

The Municipal Commissioners have written to Government soliciting sanction for the appropriation of two of the sites selected by them for the construction of public necessaries in Upper Colaba, viz.: one at the end of the Pilot's Pier, and the other near the Lighthouse. The Commissioners promise that the most perfect system of deodorization will be carried out.

A project is on foot, we hear, to reclaim the foreshore from the school near Colaba Church as far north as the bungalow in the occupation of Mr. Cornforth. When accomplished, the ground will be used for the purpose of erecting godowns, &c. It is also in contemplation to build a pier which will extend out as far as the Oyster Rock, for the Kurrachee, Surat, and Malabar Coast steamers to lie alongside to discharge and take in cargo.

By the *Myrtle*, which arrived from the Clyde on Thursday, we learn of a sad accident which occurred on the 3rd of December last. It appears that the Chief Officer whilst engaged on the crotchet yard missed his footing and fell on to the deck. On being picked up he presented a frightful appearance, his head being completely smashed. He was, of course, insensible, but, strange to say, lingered for eight days in great agony before he died. He was a fine young man, and only 22 years of age.

The Conservation of the Port.—A great deal of loss and delay is experienced by the owners of country craft in Bombay in consequence of the inefficiency of the department of the Conservator of the Port from the paucity of assistants. It is alleged that a large crowd daily besieges the doors of that office for craft to be registered, but from some inexplicable cause the owners are obliged to wait for days and days together before they can have their craft measured and registered, and the former work is invariably entrusted to mere clerks, the Conservator of the Port being unable, without more aid, to measure all the square-rigged vessels and country craft that make an application to him for a new register.

The Municipal Commissioners having submitted to Government a sketch of the course they deemed it would be advisable to adopt in taking the first census of the town and island of Bombay, offering to pay a moiety of expense (Rs. 8,000), and suggesting that the approaching census be taken on the morning of the 1st February 1864. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has, in a resolution dated the 13th instant, approved, with the exception of the form of return, of the suggestions of the Commissioners, and authorised the employment of the police to assist in the taking of the census. An amended return is adopted in lieu of that submitted by the Commissioners. A notification has been published fixing the 2nd of February as the day on which it will take place. Half the cost of taking the census will be borne by Government.

Grant Road Theatre.—The amateurs of Bombay, with Miss E. Grattan and Mr. Bury as advisers and assistants, gave their second performance yesterday evening before a very crowded house. The pieces selected were "Still Waters Run Deep," and "The Loan of a Lover." The former play is a comedy of which the interest consists almost entirely in the effectiveness of the story. It is quite destitute of witty and sparkling dialogue, most of the "hits" being indeed heavy moral platitudes worked up into a new form to excite the virtuous indignation or applause of the gallery. The situations also are not particularly sensational; and in fact there are few comedies of which the success depends so much on the careful and thorough acting of all the characters. "Still Waters Run Deep" is consequently by no means an easy piece for amateurs to play, and it is creditable to the industry and zeal of last night's performers that they got through it so well as they did. The part of *John Mildmay* was taken by Mr. Bury, who is well known in Bombay as a finished professional actor; and he was supported by Mr. Baker as *Captain Hawkesley* and Major Curtis as *Mr. Potter*. Major Curtis looked *Potter* to the life, but he need not, we think, have pitched his voice in quite so high a falsetto all through the play. Mr. Baker's natural modesty, which at first obscured his merit, was gradually overcome by the increasing interest he took in his part; and he was eminently successful in the difficult scene in which *Captain Hawkesley* explains to *John Mildmay* by algebra the mysteries of speculation—some of the touches about Time-Bargains and rigging the market, which were local improvements on Tom Taylor being greatly relished by the audience. His exit in the last scene was that of as accomplished a swindler as ever wore handcuffs. Miss Grattan made a tender and sentimental *Mrs. Mildmay*, and Miss Oliver (dressed apparently in red flannel) as strong-minded a *Mrs. Sternhold* as the most high-souled philosopher could desire. Altogether, the play went off well enough to make one wish that the performances of these amateurs were more frequent. The farce and songs we had not time to wait for.

The House of Correction Peculation Case.—The investigation into the charges of peculation against Messrs. Boddy and Lee, the Marshal and First Assistant of the House of Correction, which we noticed last week, was, after a reference to Government and its reply, yesterday finally disposed in the Senior Magistrate's chamber by a committee of the House of Correction composed of the following gentlemen:—Mr. N. W. Oliver, President, and Messrs. Leeke, Brown, Forjett, and Colonels Butler, Murray and Thacker, members.

To a message sent in to the President by the reporters of the press asking whether it was compatible with the subject under investigation to admit them or not, they were informed that the meeting was a private one; but that the proceedings of the case would be placed at their disposal when the subject was finally disposed of. The details of the proceedings are only in the form of correspondence to and from Government; but the subject matter can be learned from the circumstance of Messrs. Boddy and Lee having been summoned before the Committee, and there informed that they had that day been dismissed from their situations for having made certain alterations and additions to the account books of the House of Correction after the accounts were passed, without the same having been attested by the Clerk of the Committee. Mr. Boddy was directed to make over all the account books belonging to the institution to Mr. Hingley, the Clerk to the Committee, who proceeded to the House of Correction in the afternoon to receive the same, and make over the prisoners to the custody of the Deputy Marshal, Mr. Gorman.

A Ferment among the European Constabulary.—A case, of no importance in itself, but which has caused great agitation among the European Constables, was tried at the Fort Police Office yesterday forenoon, in which Constable Tighe was the defendant, and Crushnarow Mungesh, a Government pensioner, and clerk to Dr. Birdwood, the prosecutor.

It appeared that on the day the Gackwar's jewels were exhibited at the Town Hall, the prosecutor, with other ticket-holders, presented themselves for admission at the door at about 5 o'clock in the evening. Constable Tighe was on duty at the door, but refused admission just about the same time, to all, whether ticket-holders or not, in consequence of the Gackwar's officer in charge of the jewels being about to repack them to take them away. The crowd of visitors waiting for admission at the time was great, and Constable Tighe, in endeavouring to disperse them, pushed the defendant and knocked off his turban; although the prosecutor and his witnesses swore to having been knocked down twice as well; but as there were an equal number of witnesses who swore to the prosecutor having been only pushed, and not knocked down, his Worship gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt and dismissed the charge.

It was not the trial itself that seemed to affect the number of Constables who went to the Police Office, both as witnesses and spectators; but the few observations that fell from his Worship preparatory to dismissing the charge against Tighe. His Worship observed, that the evidence in the case was almost equally balanced, and such being the case he would give the defendant the benefit of the doubt and dismiss it; but, had it been otherwise, he, (his Worship,) would have inflicted upon him the utmost penalty that the law permitted. He regretted to observe many of the European Constables were in the habit of using unnecessary force in the discharge of some of their duties. This practice he was determined to suppress, and in the event of any Constable ever being brought before him on such a charge, and a conviction ensued, he would make the culprit such an example of as would be long remembered by the entire body.

These observations, the Constables think, aim to deprive them of a great deal of power in the efficient discharge of their duties; they fancy they have been gratuitously humbled, and peremptorily enjoined to treat the rich to a different code of Constabulary laws to what is now served alike to rich and poor. They say, they will now be viewed as automatums by one section of the community, while to the other they will be the very Cerberus' of the island, and a knot of them was heard to say that the fact of being military men alone prevented them from throwing up their situations in disgust.

MAZAGON POLICE.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)—*29th January* 1864.

The March of Nokurism.—Shaik Goolab Shaik Ahmed was charged with robbing his master, Captain G. Hedley.

The prosecutor stated that he arrived from England by the last mail and put up at the Adelphi Hotel. The prisoner was engaged as butler, and received charge of all Captain Hedley's property. On Monday last prosecutor missed Government notes to the value of Rs. 500, and gave information to the police. The prisoner was arrested and his house searched, when three shirts, four pairs of socks, and two pairs of gloves, belonging to prosecutor, were found. A police detective deposed to having found the abovementioned property in prisoner's house, but no trace of the notes.

The prisoner in his defence said the clothes had been given to him by the prosecutor.

He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Robbery of Ornaments.—Pandoo Rowjee was sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing two neck chains (brass) from the necks of two bullocks.

Robbery of Gold and Silver.—Toolsidass Lulloo was charged with stealing the undermentioned: 18½ English sovereigns, and 1 Austrian and 112 English silver coins, 6 silver dollars, 6 silver Prussian coins, Rs. 204-12, and 3 tolas of silver, the whole valued at Rs. 478-8.

Lulloobhoy Bappoo, a shroff, said he had engaged the prisoner as a shop servant. On Monday the 4th January, a bag was given by the prosecutor at his house to the prisoner for the purpose of carrying the same to the prosecutor's shop in the Fort. He failed to make his appearance there, and the prosecutor informed the police. On the following day prosecutor went to the house of prisoner's uncle, and there saw the prisoner, who upon being asked what had become of the property made no reply. Prisoner had been recommended by his uncle to the prosecutor for employment.

Candass Nathobhoy, uncle of the prisoner said, when prisoner did not return to his house, he went in search of him, and found him crying in a Dhurrumsalla at Walkeshwur. Upon being questioned, prisoner said he had been enticed into a gambling house and the bag snatched away from him. Several witnesses deposed to having seen the prosecutor give the bag into prisoner's care, and to the prisoner having gone away with it. The prisoner admitted to the policeman who took him into custody that he had gone to a gambling house, and that he gambled and had been cheated out of the money. The prisoner had nothing to say at the Police Court, but reserved his defence.

He was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Equity Side.

Causes for hearing this day.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir J. Arnould.)

Cummoo Yacoob trading, &c. *vs.* Woosman Wookerdah. For hearing. (Part heard.)

Crustnabaee widow *vs.* Nurbudabaee widow. For hearing.

Hajee Rahimtoolla Bulladina *vs.* Abdool Currim Hajee Ahmed. For hearing.

Etchalall Pranjeevandass *vs.* Jettyvow widow and others. For hearing on further directions and costs as to charity property.

Tullockchund Hurrychund *vs.* Doolub Hurrychund. For hearing on further directions and costs as to charity property.

Bhagurtheebaee widow and administratrix &c. *vs.* Succaram Luxoomonjee and others. For hearing.

Business for disposal this day.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

De bene esse examination.

83 of 1864 Henry Morris *vs.* Sadasew Martund.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

413 Jumnadass Kisnadass *vs.* Jumna widow. (Part heard.)
375 Cactano G. de Souza *vs.* Ralph Wood.
434 Nagjee Sudave *vs.* Megjee Cullianjee and others.
414 Gullabhoy Khanbhoy *vs.* Shah Nensey Damjee.
436 Abdulla Vullud Badoola *vs.* Nadur bin Allowdeen.
152 Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Byramjee.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)—*29th January* 1864.

Husson Mahomed vs. Lulloo Habib.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs 387-8, being the value of certain silver ornaments and clothes deposited with defendant by the plaintiff's father in his life time for safe custody, for delivery to the plaintiff upon the attainment of his majority.

Mr. Khunderao appeared for the plaintiff.

Dr. Reid for the defendant.

His Honor.—Mr. Khunderao, you consented to appoint a guardian on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Khunderao.—He is not an infant. No one can swear that he is an infant.

Dr. Reid.—The defendant sued the plaintiff and his sisters in the High Court. He sued the plaintiff as an infant. The High Court decided that a guardian should be appointed. The case was postponed for that reason.

Mr. Khunderao.—The Court postponed the case for the defendants to bring in their written statements.

Dr. Reid.—Mr. Khunderao is bound to show that the plaintiff has attained his majority.

His Honor.—You go before a Court and say that he is an infant, and therefore he should appear by a guardian.

Mr. Khunderao.—Unless some one swears the Court would not appoint a guardian.

Dr. Reid.—Supposing that this Court has jurisdiction, the rst step in the case is that Mr. Khunderao should prove the majority.

His Honor.—What evidence have you to prove his age?

Mr. Khunderao.—I have the evidence of his (plaintiff's) uncle and others.

After some further discussion, His Honor postponed the case until it be decided by the High Court.

(Before Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.)

Framjee Jehanger vs. Jeyshunker Surveyshunker.

The plaintiff and defendant were educated in the Elphinstone Institution, and they about three years ago opened a private school in partnership to give education to native youths in the vernacular language. During the time they were masters of the school there was some money transaction between them, and the plaintiff now claimed different sums amounting to Rs. 42. The defendant admitted that only Rs. 14-12, were due by him to the plaintiff. The evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses was taken at considerable length, but they grossly contradicted each other. His Honor here remarked that half educated Elpinstonians appear in this Court and make a most disgraceful exhibition.

Mr. Hormusjee, Pleader, who happened to be in Court said that the parties in the action were not really educated persons, but they merely possess a smattering knowledge of the English language, and therefore, he remarked, they should not be styled as talented and educated natives. The defendant admitted that Rs. 14-12, were due to the plaintiff. His Honor gave every opportunity to plaintiff to prove his case, and examined every witness that he brought forward, but they one and all failed to support his case. His Honor in delivering judgment commented at length on the honesty of some of the Elphinstonians who, he observed, were half educated, and after taking some knowledge of the English language, they puff themselves up, and open schools for giving a sound education to native youths, and the Judge said that the parties were really of that class of persons who always boast of their education. His Honor then went on to remark the evidence of the parties, and was of opinion that the statement of the defendant was more reliable than that of the plaintiff and his witnesses. A verdict was entered in favor of the plaintiff for Rs. 14-12.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—It may be interesting to your nautical readers to learn that Government have made a grant to the "Sailors' Home" of 426 volumes of books; of which 286 volumes are general reading, and 140 volumes of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Psalters.
G. J. ROBINSON, Honorary Secretary.
Sailors' Home, 29th January 1864.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE?

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—It has frequently been asserted that the natives of this much favoured land might teach a wrinkle in the matter of ablution to the nations of the west, but it is doubtful if their most ardent admirers would feel inclined to inspect the process by which that enviable character is attained. A paternal Government, however, backed by a complaisant police, has prepared a treat for the curious in such things. We may not quite have turned our spears into pruning hooks, but on the ground where once stood the emblems of war, silent and grim, (not to put too fine a point on it shall I say the Ramparts?) natives are constantly to be seen performing their toilets and washing themselves and their rags; while, to enliven the scene, conversations proceed in tones which can be heard half a mile off. The change is not for the better, so perhaps the police will tell us how long the nuisance is to continue.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
29th January 1864. N. W.

THE BAND AT COLABA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The commendatory account given by your correspondent "A Colabaite," of the performances of the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment induced me to take a drive to the Colaba Parade Ground last Wednesday evening to hear them. I need not say how pleased I was with the effective style in which they executed all the pieces of that evening's programme, since the disadvantages under which they laboured were great—that of being comparatively few in number and of having to play in the open air. As our native capitalists are *ever* coming forward with munificent donations for the erection of public structures, a few hundred rupees might, I think, be easily contributed towards the erection of a Band Stand at Colaba similar to that on the Esplanade. It certainly reflects discreditably on us that in so large a city as Bombay there should be only one Band Stand, while in Poona, a small native city, there are no less than three. I feel confident that if this subject engage the attention of our opulent fellow citizens, we may calculate safely on seeing ere long a stand erected on the parade ground at
29th January 1864. COLABA.

A BAND WANTED.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—May I ask through your valuable columns why we are only allowed to have a Band playing once a week on the Esplanade this season? Have the inhabitants misbehaved in any way? Or is the attendance at the Stand too small to make it worth while for a Band to play? I do not think this can be the reason; but whatever it may be, the present year contrasts very unfavourably with the previous one, when we had the first-rate Band of the 18th Regiment twice a week, and the Governor's also twice a week. By the bye, I have been told that it is only a matter of courtesy to call it the Governor's Band at all, that it really belongs to the public, that is to say, that they pay for it. If such is the case—although being only a griffin I cannot vouch for the truth of it—I think the public might derive a little more benefit from it. Amusements are not so numerous in Bombay that we can afford to dispense with what little we have; and as the Band of the Rifles has ceased to put in an appearance, the Governor's might be permitted to play twice a week instead of once. It will not cost much money I suppose.—Yours truly,
29th January 1864. A GRIFF.

CABUL.

Our letters from Cabul record events between the 22nd December and the 5th instant.

23rd December.—While the Ameer and the Moostoufee were paying up the servants of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed, Sirdar Mahomed Osman Khan arrived on a visit. He was kindly received. The Ameer arose to greet him, and gave him a seat by his side. A private council was immediately convened. Ahmed Alli the Paishkhidmut was summoned to proceed with a letter to Saadut Khan, directing him to take instant measures for preventing his son from proceeding to Peshawur. The messenger was instructed to hasten his journey to Jellallabad, to take Shahmurd Khan with him from thence and join the camp of Sooltan Khan, the son of Saadut Khan, Momund. The messenger was at the same time entrusted with a verbal message to Sooltan Khan. "Tell him," said the Ameer, "that if he advances a single march after Shahmurd Khan joins him, I will send troops under Mahomed Alli Khan to enforce my orders; and if need be to annihilate him and his tribe."

24th December.—Various rumours are prevalent relating to the war on the British frontier. Some assert that Swaties and Eusufzaies have taken Shubkudr and Michnee, while others say that fresh disturbances have broken out in the British territories.

25th December.—The troops under Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan and Faradoon Khan have returned from Hazara. The Ameer openly expressed his great displeasure at the conduct of the former in his oppression of the people of Hazara. Bameean is now occupied by only 300 Jezailchies and two guns under Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan.

26th December.—Sirdar Jellall-oo-deen Khan was summoned by the Ameer. He refused to attend. He sent the following message,—"I am not well enough to attend the durbar; moreover I have nothing to say to the Ameer." The Ameer at once removed him from his post; making over his command to Sheikh Meer Khan. Many Khans present ventured to offer apologies and even to remonstrate, but in vain. Jellall-oo-deen Khan the day previous, without permission, went out to receive his brother Futteh Mahomed Khan, and hence incurred the Ameer's displeasure.

Sirdar Shams-oo-deen Khan has been absent from the durbars. It is openly said in Cabul that after *Nouroze* there will be disturbances. The fall of snow this year has been severe.

27th December.—One of the wives of Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan, taking much valuable property with her, has left for Gurdraiz. Other members of the Sirdar's family will leave for Koorum shortly.

29th December.—The Ameer has received a letter from Toorkistan. It states that Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, sent for Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan from Shiburghan in Tukhtabool and has appointed him governor of Toorkistan. He conferred on him a very valuable khillut, consisting of a horse caparisoned in gold, a valuable sword, and several valuable articles of jewellery. After the investiture Ufzul Khan and Mahomed Uslam Khan left Tukhtabool for

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Tashgurkhan. After receiving the intelligence the Ameer turned to Sirdar Mahomed Rufeek Khan and asked him what he thought of it; remarking that it appeared as if Ufzul Khan intended advancing on Cabul. Rufeek Khan replied by saying it was not possible to know his intentions, and added that he had heard Uslam Khan was to be appointed Hakim of Shiburghan. A letter summoning Sirdar Shureef Khan immediately to Cabul, was ordered by the Ameer. Sirdars Ahmed Khan and Mahomed Zaman Khan are to be sent as hakims to Dusht Soofaid.

30th December.—The officers and men of the battalion lately returned from Hazara, applied for their pay and for leave of absence. The pay was sanctioned, but the leave was declined. The Ameer is reducing the allowances of all the Sirdars and Khans as a measure of economy.

Orders were transmitted by letter to Meer Akhore Alli Mahomed Khan, Hakim of Lughman, and Koomeer, directing him to place guards on the road to Peshawur to prevent any one from going in that direction. Intimation was sent to Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan that Sirdars Ahmed Khan and Mahomed Zaman Khan, with troops, would shortly leave Cabul for Bameean.

31st December.—The Ameer desired Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan to resume command of the battalion of Sirdar Jellall-oo-deen Khan keeping Koomadoon Sheikh Meer Khan as his Lieutenant. Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan present at the Durbar solicited pardon for Sirdar Jullall-oo-deen. It was refused; but his allowance of two thousand rupees was sanctioned. Futteh Mahomed was annoyed at pardon being witheld and left the durbar.

1st January.—The Ameer and most of the Sirdars were present at an entertainment given by Sirdar Mahomed Osman Khan. Sirdars Shums-oo-deen and Ameen-oo-dowlah were invited but declined to attend. Sirdar Osman Khan took the opportunity of addressing the Ameer on the subject of his conduct towards his brothers. He pointed out particularly that the punishment of Jellall-oo-deen, by depriving him of his command, was severe and unpolitic: the retrenching of his allowances would have been sufficient.

The late Ameer justly favoured Jellall-oo deen, who was still, he said, deserving. The Ameer expressed his inability under the circumstances to do other than he had done; and said moreover that as soon as he had succeeded in reducing Auzim Khan to obedience, he would come to a strict understanding with him. After a serious warning from Osman Khan the subject dropped. The entertainment, it is stated, was given to bring about a reconciliation; but the attempt failed.

News has arrived from Toorkistan, by a kafila, that Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan had sent for Meer Uttaleek Beg, late Hakim of Koondez to come to an understanding with him. The Chief of Bokhara was at his capital when the kafila left Toorkistan.

2nd January.—The Ameer issued orders to his physician to attend upon Shahnawaz Khan, son of the late Sooltan Ahmed Jan. Instructions were issued to Shahmurd Khan, Hakim of Jellallabad to submit an account of his district. The Ameer was much annoyed on examining the accounts of Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan to find that he had appropriated the large sum of ninety thousand rupees for private expenses.

3rd January.—Sirdar Mahomed Rofeek Khan was directed to secure all the gunpowder procurable in Cabul and to lodge it in the Bala Hissar arsenal; and, at the same time to order the manufacture of more. The manufacturers were warned that in selling powder without the Ameer's permission, they incurred heavy penalties.

News arrived from Gurdraize that Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan had set Hafiz Ghoolam Mahboob Peshawarie with a letter to the British authorities. Some say the Hafiz had gone to Colonel Edwardes at Umballah, others that he had gone to Major Lumsdain in Hyderabad, Deccan. It is rumoured that Auzim Khan had received a communication from Ufzul Khan to the effect that he would leave for Cabul, after *Nowroze.*

4th January.—A letter was received by the Ameer from Ufzul Khan to the following purport:—

"I regret to learn by a letter from Mirza Ahd Khan that you refuse to send me the two guns which Mahomed Zurnan Khan took from Toorkistan. The fact shows you are distrustful of me, but you must be aware I have other guns. Take advice from me and avoid falling out with your relatives. You should not forget how Sirdar Habeeboola caused a serious disturbance in the time of the late Ameer: and act with caution.

The Ameer became visibly uneasy on reading the letter.

Sirdar Mahomed Shurreef Khan reported having left for Damer, and solicited the Ameer's protection for his family in Cabul. He was ordered back at once.

5th January.—The Ameer consulted Sirdar Mahomed Osman Khan on the subject of Ufzul Khan's letter, given above. The following reply was sent:—

"I did not refuse the two guns to Mirza Ahd Khan. I merely said that as the roads to Toorkistan was impassable in winter it would be advisable to detain them a time. I will furnish you with all the troops and artillery you need."

Shahmurd Khan, Hakim of Jellalabad, with certain of the Ameer's confidential advisers have gone towards Peshawur to bring back Sooltan Khan, son of Saadut Khan."—*Delhi Gazette, January* 23.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Body Guard and 7th Dragoon Guards received orders by telegram from Calcutta to proceed to Umballah and there halt.—*Lahore Chronicle, January* 20.

MR. R. N. CUST leaves Lahore for England, via Calcutta, in the course of a week, when he will probably be succeeded as Judicial Commisioner of the Punjab by Mr. J. E. L. Brandreth.—*Id.*

THE Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Dr. Thomas Farquhar, at present Officiating Civil Surgoon at Lahore, to be His Excellency's Surgeon.—*Id.*

OUR latest news from Peshawur is that Sooltan Khan, Saadut Khan's son, had gone to Bajour to collect reinforcements, but it is not believed that he will return, as his father is using all his influence, under pressure from Cabul, to induce him to keep quiet. The 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade are still at Shubkudder; the 2nd Bengal Cavalry under command of Colonel Jackson have returned to Peshawur, and it is believed that they will shortly move down country again. The 11th Bengal Cavalry under Lieut. Colonel Probyn, C.B. and V.C., are to march at once to Mooltan via Lahore. Lieut. Col Sam Browne, C.B. and V.C., passed through the station some days ago en route to Murdan to take command of the Corps of Guides. Lord George Paget is to have a Cavalry review. We believe six Regiments are to be manœuvred. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is going on with the inspections of Regiments. His future movements are not known, they entirely depend on the Governor General who in a telegram to Sir Hugh Rose stated that he would explain his movements by letter. The Head Quarters' Camp is still at Rawulpindee. His Excellency dined at the Artillery Mess last Friday, and afterwards went to a Concert at the 7th Hussars' Mess. Most of the Officers and ladies of the station attended and the performance was very successful.—*Id.*

THE DURBAR.—The Exhibition week was most fitly opened, on Monday last, by His Honor the Lieut. Governor with a Durbar, at which about 350 Rajas, Native Chiefs, and gentlemen, had the honor of being present. No. Durbar on so extensive a scale has been held in the province since Lord Canning's visit to Lahore, for, besides the Chiefs whom loyalty and good-will to the Government would have induced to attend under all circumstances, the Exhibition has attracted numerous native visitors from every quarter. No part of the province was without its representatives. From Delhi to Peshawur, from the Himalayas to Mooltan, Princes and Nobles flocked to attend the levee of the Lieut. Governor to acknowledge by their presence the supremacy of the British Government which they have found too just to hate, and too strong to withstand.

The Durbar tents were pitched in the plains to the north of the Citadel of Lahore, and here at 11 A.M., on the morning of the 18th, the scene was of the most picturesque description. As far as the eye could see, the plain was covered with crowds of natives clad in the rich gay dresses which the inhabitants of North India love so well.

Innumerable horsemen, with strange arms and mounted on small but sinewy steeds, stood in picturesque groups or galloped wildly over the plain, and elephants with silver howdahs and scarlet trappings, moved slowly and cautiously through the throng. In the centre stood the Durbar tents, approached through long double lines of troops, and in the distance rose the domes and minarets of the Sikh City, which century after century have looked down on similar scenes, on the same plain, but never on one of such fair promise; for the ceremony was held, not to awe a disaffected province, nor to number allies for war, nor to extort tribute from an unwilling people, but to inaugurate a reign of peace, and to crown an administration whose one aim and desire has been to teach by justice and education, a rude, though noble people, the civilizing arts of peace.

Soon after 12 A.M., the Chiefs and gentlemen were all seated in their assigned places. We heard some few complaints with regard to the allotment of seats. This was perhaps unavoidable in so large a levee, but as is well known, natives are particular on points of etiquette, and it would be well to hold the next levee somewhat later in the day, as on the present occasion there was hardly sufficient time to seat all the visitors, satisfactorily, before the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor arrived shortly after 12 A.M. under a salute of 15 guns, in a carriage and four, and entered the Durbar tent, the whole assembly rising, preceded by his Aides-de-Camp, and accompanied by the Civil Secretary, Mr. R. H. Davies, the Military Secretary, Captain S. Black, and the other chief Officers of the Administration. His Honor took his seat with the Raja of Kupoorthulla on his right hand, and General Cunynghame, commanding the Lahore division of the Army, on his left. Next to the Rajah of Kupoorthulla, sat Mr. Davies, Secretary to Government, the Raja of Mundee, the Nawab of Malair Kotla, the Rajahs of Fureedkotte, Chumba, Sookait and Seeba.

The Rajas attending the Durbar were then presented to his Honor by the Secretary to Government, and the several Chiefs and native gentlemen by the Commissioners of their Divisions, or the Deputy Commissioners of their Districts. As there were some 350 persons to be presented, this portion of the ceremony lasted a considerable time. When it was concluded, His Honor rose, and delivered in Hindoostani, the speech of which we now give a literal and authorized translation:

"Princes, Sirdars, and Gentlemen.—Four years have nearly elapsed since you were last assembled in a provincial Durbar at the summons of Earl Canning.

From his lips you then received the acknowledgments of the British Government for your fidelity and loyalty during the events of 1857; and the promise of an investiture of some of your number with administrative powers, enabling you to serve the State in peace as well as you had served it in war. In conferring those powers the lamented Ruler expressed to you hopes which lay near to his heart. The first to appreciate and to desire your cooperation in the Government, he was also the first to warn you that it must be given from noble motives and in a public spirit.

He called on you therefore to exercise your new powers for the good of the people, the expedition of justice, and the maintenance of order, and looked forward with confidence that the authority delegated to you would not be abused.

It is pleasing to me, it must be gratifying to you Sirdars and Gentlemen, that I am now able to declare, that the sacred trust by which some of you were charged with the protection of the rights and property of Her Majesty's subjects has not been betrayed, except in one instance, marked by degradation; and that I can now repeat, after the interval of time which has passed, the same hope of your rightly discharging your civil functions, accompanied by the same warning against their abuse, as were uttered by the deceased Viceroy.

I take then this opportunity of thanking you for your exertions, which have been of much assistance to the State. I exhort you to realize to yourselves and to impress upon your sons, the importance and responsibility of the duties confided to your execution.

You will see in the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures which you have been invited to view, the effects of an impartial administration of justice. The Building itself and nearly all its varied and beautiful contents are the production of the industry of your countrymen, greatly developed since the commencement of British rule, and fairly protected by the regular tribunals to aid which your own efforts have been invoked.

The Government has done something to assist industry. It has covered the country with a network of roads. It has provided for the construction of Railways. It has placed Steamers on the rivers. It has established the Electric Telegraph and cheap Postal communication. It has instituted an efficient Police and Courts of Justice. It abstains from the taxation of Trade, and recognizes the spring of its power in the increasing wealth of its subjects.

Of these aids to industry it is for the people to avail themselves. In some degree they have done so already, they will do so more in proportion as their minds are enlarged and enlightened.

It is in childhood and youth that the human mind is most impressible. It is in the family and the home that the earliest and most lasting impressions are given to it.

Therefore a year ago, I earnestly called the attention of the native gentry of the great cities of Lahore and Umritsur to the subject of female education.

It is with gratitude, and with an interest in this vital source of your future happiness and welfare which I can ill express, that I acknowledge your ready obedience to my advice, your effectual realization of my conception.

Three thousand Girls are now under instruction in Lahore and Umritsur, and from Delhi Goorgaon, Jullundur, Loodhiana, and Rawulpindee, I hear of the further spread of female education.

The voice which I had hoped would have impressed on you, as it had previously on the Princes and people of India elsewhere, the blessings of peace, industry, and education, is now, alas! mute for ever. I had hoped that you would have heard from the Earl of Elgin the thanks which I have offered you for your services, the counsel which I have given you to persevere in their honorable discharge, and the invitation which I now renew to you to inspect the result of the industry of these provinces.

It has been otherwise decreed; but whilst you lament the loss of the two great rulers who felt an equal interest in your well-being, your best tribute of respect or their memory will be paid by your fulfilment of their aspirations which still survive for your advancement as a people.

For my own part, familiarly connected with you as I have been since you became British subjects, I have no dearer wish, if I be spared to return to England, than to be able to report to the Queen that the Princes, Sirdars, and People of these provinces, availing themselves of the means provided by her Government, are gradually qualifying themselves for the assumption of a prominent place amongst the numerous dependencies of Her Majesty's vast Empire; and that under the blessing of God, peace may continue to rest on this land."

This speech statesman-like in form and weighty in matter, expressive of so much progress in the past, and of just and intelligent hope for the future, was delivered by His Honor most clearly and fluently. It was listened to with the deepest attention by the whole assembly, and its advice and warnings will be remembered by those who have shown, by their past actions, that they are ready to second the efforts of the Government for their advancement, and that they will not suffer antiquated prejudices to prevent them stretching out their hands towards the civilizing and the true.

The customary offerings having then been presented by the chiefs, His Honor rose and left the tent, under the usual salute, the admirable band of Her Majesty's 42nd Highlanders playing the national anthem. At the desire of His Honor, the Bagpipers of the Regiment, towards the close of the Durbar, entered the tent, and walked round it twice, playing on that remarkable instrument which sounds as strange to the ears of the Saxon as those of Sikh. The effect was very good, and the appearance of the musicians and their style of playing excited universal admiration.

The 42nd Highlanders formed the guard of honour, and few who were present on the occasion would deny that this magnificent regiment formed one of the chief attractions of the day. There is no Regiment whose past history is more glorious than that of the 42nd Highlanders, and certainly no army in the world can shew finer, handsomer, or more soldierly men that those who formed the guard of honor on the 18th instant. Owing to the courtesy of the Lieutenant Governor, a large number of ladies were accommodated in a tent adjoning that in which the Durbar was held, and from which a good view of the ceremony was obtained. The Durbar was brilliant and successful, and formed a magnificent introduction to a week of spectacles and rejoicings.—*Id.*

PUNJAB EXHIBITION.—We have barely time to record the fact that at noon to-day, the Exhibition was opened with great eclat by Sir Robert Montgomery, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. The programme we published in our last, was carried out with precision, and from the beginning of the ceremony to the end, there was neither hitch nor flaw of any description His Honor arrived punctually at the time appointed, preceded by a squadron of the 21st Hussars, and accompanied by the principal Officers of the Government and several Native Chiefs, all on horseback. The road leading to the Exhibition Building was lined by two Regiments of Cavalry and two of Infantry, and a Guard of Honor consisting of 200 men of the 42nd Highlanders, with band and colors, was drawn up in front of it, and presented arms on His Honor's approach, while Captain Stallard's Battery of Royal Artillery fired a salute of 15 guns. The Committee, headed by their President, Mr McLeod, C.B. and Vice-Presidents, Major General Cunynghame C.B. Mr. Forsyth, C.B., and Colonel Maclagan, received His Honor at the main entrance; and after he and his suite and the Native Chiefs had entered the Building, they followed in procession and upon reaching the ivory throne in which His Honor was seated, the President read the follwing address:—

HONORABLE SIR.—We, the Committee of the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, beg leave to approach you, as the Queen's representative, with the expression of our devotion to Her Majesty's Throne and Royal Person.

We humbly trust that it may be pleasing to Her Majesty to learn that an Exhibition of the Arts and Manufactures of this remote and recently acquired dependency of Her Empire, has, on this day been opened by you, Her Lieutenant Governor, in grateful recollection of the enduring services to mankind of Her late illustrious Consort, and with the object of imparting to the people of these provinces some share in the improvement and enjoyment which he desired to extend to all nations.

We had hoped that this cermony of inauguration would have been performed by the late Viceroy, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and in common with the whole country we deeply deplore His Excellency's decease, at a time when so much benefit was expected to accrue to the Punjab from his personal visitation.

We desire to offer to you our acknowledgments for consenting to open this Exhibition yourself, and we trust that it may be deemed a faithful representation of the existing state of industry in these provinces, and that it may be the forerunner of many similar displays, to be marked hereafter, we hope, by gradual and great improvement.

It needs but a glance at the various articles now arranged in this building, to shew that the industry, of which they are the product, is in a far less advanced stage than that of the European countries to which these exhibitions have hitherto been confined. But we do not doubt that by their periodical repetition, the same stimulus to fresh inventions and improvements may be communicated to the people of a poor and backward region, as has been given to the Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce of the western nations most distinguished by their science and wealth.

It will be seen that there is a great variety of raw agricultural produce illustrating both the many graditions of climate and soil under your Government, from the snows of the Himalayas to the rainless tracts skirting the Indus; and also the abundant natural resources which may be made, by the development of native arts, to contribute to the increase of the wealth, comfort, and recreation of the community.

The rarity of works in the Fine Arts, and the simplicity of such primitive machinery as is in use will not escape notice. On the other hand, there are proofs that great perfection has been attained in the execution of ornamental designs.

We have to express our thanks to the Chiefs of the independent States connected with your Government, from which contributions have been liberally sent for exhibition. The Shawl wood manufactures from Kashmir are entitled to mention as being in the first class both of usefulness and ornament, and as having never yet been perfectly imitated even by European machinery.

We desire also to acknowledge the effort of the several District Committees which have been principally instrumental in forming this collection, and we beg to be permitted specially to bring to notice the services of Mr. Baines, the Architect of this building.

We conclude this address in the word of the prayer uttered by the late Royal founder of these exhibitions, that the one which you are about to open, "having for its end the promotion of all branches, of human industry, may, by the blessing of Divine Providence conduce to the welfare of Her Majesty's people."

After reading the address, Mr. McLeod handed the parchment on which it was written to Sir Robert Montgomery, who then rose and read the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN.—I receive your address with pleasure, yet with a mournful regret that the loss sustained by the Queen and the Empire in the lamented demise of the late Viceroy, Lord Elgin, should cast a shade over this day's proceedings even as the death of the Prince Consort, the great and good institutor of these displays, saddened the opening of the International Exhibition which we now, however distantly, attempt to imitate.

It is to me, engaged as I have been in the administration of this Province since its incorporation with Her Majesty's dominions, a source of personal satisfaction to take part in this ceremony; and I gratefully recognize in the varied productions of nature and art spread around us, the evidences of prolonged peace and of growing industry.

It is true, as you have observed, that there are few traces here of that cultivated taste and refinement which have called forth in Europe the beautiful and delightful arts of Painting Sculpture, and Music; and that the local manufactures are unaided by the wonderful inventions and extraordinary mechanical powers which have so greatly strengthened the productive industry of Great Britain.

But God has richly blessed these Provinces with natural gifts; with mountains abounding in forest timber; with plains needing nothing but artificial irrigation to produce the finest crops; with rivers capable of watering the whole soil. But to render them increasingly serviceable to human sustenance and comfort, they must be brought under more complete subjection by human labour.

I have confidence in the intellect and industry of the people of the Punjab Provinces. According to them the freest exercise of these faculties, I wish the population generally to study and appreciate the works of their fellow-labourers in distant places, and the yield of soils far removed from their own; and I cordially hope that frequent exhibitions, similiar to this, may gradually contribute to their material improvement, and to a mental elevation heightening their enjoyment of intellectual pleasure.

I thank you therefore gentlemen, as well as the District Committees, for your exertions in connection with this Exhibition. I observe with satisfaction the presence of so many of the principal Chiefs and Native Gentlemen of these Provinces, on whose influence and example the advancement of the people in morality, wealth, and happiness must always much depend. I acknowledge also with approval, the liberality with which contributions have been furnished by the Maharajah of Kashmir and other independent Chiefs. And finally, I unite humbly and heartily with you in the prayer to Divine Providence, that this Exhibition may conduce to the benefit of Her Majesty's people.

Mr. Davies, Secretary to Government, then stepped on the dais and read aloud a vernacular translation of the Address and Reply in the most unexceptionable manner, both as respects expression and delivery, and upon its conclusion, the Lieutenant Governor, followed as before by his suite, the Chiefs, and the Committee, made the circuit of the Building, which was by no means an easy task in its crowded state, and on His Honor's regaining his seat, he called upon the Revd. C. E. Hadow to read the following prayer composed by the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt:—

O Almighty God, Creator of the world, Upholder of all things, and Saviour of men, we desire to acknowledge Thee in all our ways. Thine is the earth and all that therein is, the compass of the world and they that dwell therein. Thou art the bountiful giver of every blessing Thou makest the earth to yield its increase, and endurest man with many excellent gifts. All Thy works praise Thee; and Thy people rejoice in Thee. What is man that Thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that Thou visitest him. O Lord our Governor, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth.

Look down upon us with Thy favor at this time. Prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us, O prosper thou our handy-work. Grant that our gathering together on this occasion may cherish amongst us union and good will one towards another. Make it, O Lord, the means of advancing the social and moral improvement of these Provinces. As we contemplate the products of the natural world here brought together, and the uses Thou enablest us to make of them in the arts of life, draw up our hearts in gratitude to Thee for all Thy goodness towards us. And while we praise Thee for the bounties of Thy providence and the many temporal benefits we enjoy, O leave us not destitute of those richer blessings from above, which can alone make us walk before Thee as becomes the creatures of Thy hand and fit us for the joys of the world to come. Grant that we and all the people of this land may know Thee the only true God, and Him whom Thou didst send to be the Saviour of all nations.

O Lord, bless our Sovereign Lady the Queen and those who rule in her name; and so assist them with Thy grace, that they may rule in Thy fear and for the welfare of those committed to their charge. Raise up Thy power and come among us and with great might succour us, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations.

Accept, O heavenly Father, this offering of prayer and praise through the intercession of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.—AMEN.

At the conclusion of the prayer which was delivered in a tone that could be heard throughout the building, the Lieutenant Governor, holding his hat aloft, exclaimed in a loud vice, "I declare this Exhibition open," and he then added "may God's blessing be with you all."

Behind the throne were several tiers of seats for the accommodation of ladies, and benches on each side for the same purpose. None but ladies were seated. The number of people within the building much exceeded a thousand, while those outside were tens of thousands.—*Id.*

THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN THE KHOND HILLS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following papers:—

From G. S. Forbes, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjam; to A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Soorada, 9th December 1863, No. 418.

I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, on recent occurrences in the Khond Hills.

These disturbance have been confined entirely to the infanticidal tribes, the names, locality and supposed population of which are given in the annexed list.

The first overt act of sedition occurred early in November, when two prisoners charged with infanticide, were rescued at Kirikebadi by a body of armed Khonds from a few of the Hill Constabulary who had them in charge. The language of these Khonds was extremely violent and insulting, and they expressed their determination to take arms against the "Cirkar." This event seems to have been the signal for a general attempt on the part of these tribes (who belong to the Soorada and Chinna Kimedy Maliahs) to expel the Hill Constabulary from their country, and put an end to the control which they have now learned to be matter of reality, affecting the persons and liberty of offenders.

In all, three cases of infanticide have been brought to justice, and a fourth apprehension made; things which never before happened: hence the unanimity of the present effort to shake off the yoke.

The extent of the movement was not, however, at first recognized, for the rescue of prisoners has been more than once attempted; but towards the end of November, Lieutenant Lys, who had then recently returned from an absence on business at Chicacole, went into the hills, and was informed by his scouts that 7000 Khonds were assembled at a place called Boomerawady, and that a party had just returned from burning our out-post at Boodagooda, killing five of the guards and driving off the rest, and that Deegee would be next attacked.

The latter statement was afterwards found to be false; but it became necessary at once to use our whole available strength in crushing the rising, and Captain Stuart, who was then at Russelcondah, immediately marched to join Lieutenant Lys at Deegee with 90 men, making a total of 160, which force was subsequently raised by parties of the ordinary Constabulary to more than 200.

About the same time our out-post at Bomanagam, 25 strong, and distant about 30 miles south of Deegee, was surrounded by large bodies of Khonds. These circumstances were reported to me on 29th November by the Assistant Agent, Captain Marshall, who was at the time incapacitated by a recent attack of severe fever from accompanying Captain Stuart. His presence at Russelcondah, however, has been of great service in directing many necessary arrangements for the supply of the party in the hills and the security of the station. On learning the supposed extent of the rising, it seemed to me to be expedient to warn the Officer in command at Berhampore that I might possibly require three Companies to cover Soorada and Russelcondah, in the event of any disaster befalling our party in the hills, it being evident that if the activity and resolution of the Khonds were proportioned to their reported numbers, our Hill Constabulary might have as much on their hands as they could manage and that detached bodies of Khonds would find no difficulty in getting down, unopposed, to Russelcondah or Soorada with mischievous effect.

In order to be able to meet such a contingency at once I proceeded to Aska which (via Sucnarada) is about the same distance as Russelcondah from the scene of the disturbance, and within four hours of Berhampore, and there awaited such news as would enable me to appreciate correctly the nature of the emergency.

I mention these arrangements here, as the Government will already have gathered from my telegram that the sequel to a rather threatening commencement has not been of proportionate importance. Captain Stuart's only difficulty has been to bring his enemy to close quarters. No casualties have occurred among our men and very few Khonds have been killed and wounded. The annexed copies of Captain Stuart's despatches will give the particulars of his operations in the hills, and show the alacrity with which he and Lieutenant Lys met the occasion. At the same time the Khonds who menaced, the Bomanagam out-post dispersed on the Deputy in charge receiving the loyal assistance of about 100 Paiks, some from Panigooda of Chinna Kimedy: and the rest from the Tat Rauj or Chief of Gudapuram in the Boree Moota, the Khonds of which District also joined in the rising.

Having to do with an enemy who thus attacks and threatens our smaller parties, but avoids collision with more formidable numbers, it has been necessary to inflict chastisement in the only available manner by seizing grain and cattle, and destroying the two most rebellious villages Daringapadi and Bomanapady; the Khonds of the former place have always had a bad reputation, and about three years back rescued some prisoners apprehended by the Officers of Captain Mc. Neill's agency and drove them away with threats and insult, and this treatment has frequently been offered to Government officials when non-supported by an armed force. These Khonds have never yet been chastised, and they consequently deride and defy the authority of Government. The Government will learn from the enclosures that the Officers of the Hill Constabulary have traversed the disturbed District wherever the insurgent Khonds assembled, but that the latter have never ventured to wait their attack, and the result of a week occupied in these operations has been that the Khonds are now coming in to tender their submission. There is reason to hope that three or more of the chief instigators of the rising will be brought to justice, and I have little doubt that the results of this affair will be to establish the authority of Government firmly in the Khond country. In order to secure this, I propose to restore the lands of Daringapadi and Bomanady only on condition that they accept the authority of a resident Patro or Oria Chief named by myself, who will exercise the same influences, and receive the same dues as are usual in the case of the majority of Khond tribes and their Patros. The personage will exercise the powers of a village Magistrate, but with a far greater personal influence than the ordinary head of a village.

As it is necessary to carry out this arrangement before the Khonds are allowed again to take possession of their villages, I am taking immediate steps to effect it, and trust that the Government will approve and confirm my proceedings.

These occurrences also give me the means of offering a definite recommendation on a point on which I have hitherto hesitated to decide and that is the position of our second permanent point of occupation (the first being Oodaysghiri), and I now accordingly propose that Daringapady be chosen for the erection of a substantial Cutchery and Station house (under one roof) to be occupied by the Sub Magistrate, and the out-post guard now temporarily located at Deegee, which is about 10 miles north of Daringapadi. A roomy lock up must form part of the building, and it should be furnished with a walled Court-yard containing a well, and store, and cooking godowns.

Holding Daringapady we shall control effectually the most seditious and turbulent portion of the Soorada and Chinna Kimedy Maliahs; and, as I hope secure the complete accomplishment of the chief objects with which the occupation of the Khond country has been attempted.

As regards the approaches to the new station, I am now engaged in examining a line, which I believe will give us access to the upper country without any very formidable Ghaut to ascend; but on this point a separate report will be made.

In point of climate, I think Daringapadi promises better than any other part of the Maliahs. It is I believe the highest table land in the Khond country and as remarked in my report of last February, a line drawn from this point due west to Toomanibaud on the western border of the Chinna Kimedy Maliah, would indicate the water shed of the whole country streams to its north running northward, and those south of the line taking a south and south easterly direction.

It will be desirable to entrust the construction of the buildings proposed for Daringapdi to some active subordinate of the Department. Public Works, who should be instructed to make this and the laying out of the line from Soorada to Daringapadi his sole object, and to push forward both as rapidly as possible. Overseer Lever, who is in charge of the Goomsur range, is employed on the line which is under construction towards the road frontier, and has besides to construct the road already sanctioned between this place and Aska, which has not yet been even estimated for, but which is absolutely necessary to complete our communication.

In closing this report, I may remark that though a rather formidable commencement has been happily brought to an almost bloodless conclusion, the result would have been different had the infanticidal tribes implicated in the movement shown anything of the spirit which led the Khonds of the Goomsur Maliah during the former disturbances to meet, and on more than one occasion over-power parties of the regular soldiery. The motive at work on that occasion was feudal loyalty to the Zemindar of Goomsur. Possibly a bad cause has had something to do with the cowardice shown on this occasion by the truculent and insolent Khonds of Soorada and Chinna Kimedy.

My part on this occasion has been limited to watching the course of events. The concerting and management of arrangements with Captain Stuart and Lieutenant Lys devolved on Captain Marshall, and the toil and risk of active operations on Captain Stuart, Mr. Lys, and Inspectors Bond and Glasson, with Native Officers and men under their command, and I feel sure that the Government will see cause for commendation in the manner in which all these Officers have performed their duties. I regret to say that Mr. Lys has been prostrated with fever during the whole week* but could not be prevailed on to return.

I may further observe that the expediency of maintaining the Hill Constabulary, at the strength originally proposed and sanctioned for, it seems to me to deserve the consideration of Government.

A reference to the sketch Map attached to Mr. Russell's printed reports on Goomsur disturbance will enable the Government to understand the position of the disturbed Districts.

P. S.—Since the above was written Captain Stuart informs me this morning (10th), in a letter dated yesterday from a place called Aadeepunga (about 20 miles from this), that he will be with me to-morrow or next day; he intended surprising last night a party of matchlock men at Huttimunda, Lieutenant Lys had marched for our out post of Bomanagam, a few miles south of Catingia; it is not marked in any map but the latter place will be found in Mr. Russell's map, south west from Soorada. From thence he was to go to Boodagooda, another out-post; its position is that erroneously set down for Mahasingi in the map, nearly due, west of Soorada.

Any further intelligence of interest and importance shall be given in a second report. I do not delay this because I am anxious to put the Government as early as possible in possession of what has occurred.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Agent to the Governor.

CAMP PIPALAPONKA, 10*th December* 1863.

From Captain R. A. STUART, Superintendent of Police; to Captain R. MARSHALL, Junior Assistant Agent, Russelcondah, dated Camp Daringapadi, 2nd Decembar 1863.

I have the honor to report, for your information, my proceeding since my departure from Russelcondah on Saturday the 28th November last.

Having left at about half-past 1 o'clock, P.M. we marched to the village of Heerapeguddah, distant from Russelcondah 15 miles, about here we halted in order to permit the men to cook; continued our march at 10 P.M., and proceeded to a place called Sowrabarawa, where we again took three hours' rest and then started for Deegee, at which place we arrived at about half-past 12 o'clock on Sunday the 29th November.

I have learnt that Captain Lys left on the morning of this day for Daringapadi. I despatched a letter to him, requesting him not to proceed till we communicated. My men were too much knocked up to proceed on Monday morning, so halted till half-past 12 o'clock, noon, when we started for Tarabady, said to be distant 15 miles, here we encamped for the night receiving every assistance from the Khonds, and the greatest possible attention from their Patro Ranee, Singhee Patro, who was most civil.

We struck our tents at day break on Tuesday morning the 1st instant, and marched for Daringapadi. The people of the Khond villages along our route received us with salutations and continued doing so until our arrival near Tarabady, although no mark of ill will exhibited themselves until our arrival here, where we were not a little surprised to observe a large number of Khonds on a very high spot dancing and shouting in the most violent manner, and inviting us on to fight. I sent a Khond on to ask them what they meant, and to come and speak to me; to his message they gave no reply, but continued (as I was told) their "war cry" or noise. As we advanced, with a view to bring them to their senses, I fired a few rounds which had very little effect that I was aware of; the Khonds then bolted.

We now discovered that their villages, thirteen in number (so said), but to all appearances but one village, were cleared out of every vestige of property, and not a woman or child to be seen. I again sent to these Khonds and requested them to come in and visit me, they declined and sent me a message to the effect that if we should wait a little they would be prepared to fight us; anxious to give them the opportunity, I halted and permitted the men to cook. About this time an old woman was discovered, who told us that the Khonds would not come in, and that they would fight. As they delayed their coming, and as it was evident they were not friendly, I had nothing left but to burn their village which was very perfectly destroyed. I left here at about 1 o'clock P.M., and joined Captain Lys at this place at about 5 P.M.

Captain Lys with his usual energy went with a party of thirty men against a body of Khonds amounting about 500, who bolted on his approach, and three of their leading men (inhabitants of Daringapadi) gave themselves up; amongst these three men, one Daoo Padroo who went to Deegee and invited another Padroo to burn the station of Deegee, &c.

I observed on arrival here a large number of Khonds collected on all sides. Khonds from eight villages were collected. Captain Lys had made arrangements for a night attack on a body of Khonds posted on a high hill distant about three miles. Captain Lay, accompanied by the Sub Magistrate of Deegee, started at about 2 o'clock A.M, and most successfully carried out what he had undertaken. The Khonds were surprised; one was taken prisoner, three killed, and two wounded; some arms, matchlocks, &c., captured. We had one Constable wounded in the hand.

As I stated above, on my arrival here yesterday, I observed a large number of Khonds on all sides. We now sent and requested some of them to come in; the Khonds' reply was most insulting, and told us they would fight. I consulted with Captain Lys, and we determined to take out a few men to clear these fellows from about our camp. This was very easily accomplished; our approach was a signal for them to bolt; however, one man was shot. The Khonds of this village are the same that insulted Mr. Forbes, and drove off our guard last year.

Through the Patro of Geerinbaddy and Sub Magistrate of Deegee we again sent to the Khonds an invitation to come in, but they declined. I this morning again have sent to them, and told him that if they would not come in by 12 o'clock noon, I should fire their village, up to this time no reply has been sent. I am inclined to believe that all the Khonds have proceeded to join their brethren at Trippabady.

December 3rd.—I was unable to finish my report yesterday, as I was obliged to proceed with a party of forty men to visit some neighbouring hills in which these rebellious Khonds had taken shelter. Captain Lys being unable to go as he was suffering from fever, we went about fourteen miles and came upon only one place where the Khonds had encamped, on our approach they fled, leaving I deeply regret to say, two poor wounded women; one of these died in a few minutes after our arrival, the other we administered to her wants as best we could. These Khonds had only just fled, leaving behind them some matchlocks, tonghees, &c., which we secured. I took this opportunity of requesting the wounded woman that, on the return of her friends, she would tell them that they might trust me and come in to speak to me that those who come should not be made prisoners of; and in the event of their coming in the village of Daringapadi should not be burnt, she promised to tell them. I have this morning been informed that the Khonds of this Mootah, and those of Kerakabaddy have joined and have determined to fight; this opportunity they shall have to-morrow. Lipko Padroo of Geerinabaddy has shown us every attention, and is, I consider, a most faithful subject; he has asked me to give him a guard for a short time as the people of this place will surely attack his village on account of his support. I have consequently told off a guard of fifteen men, who will remain here for a short time. I trust this arrangement will meet with your approval.

As I could not get the Khonds of this place (Daringapadi) to come in and to show them that they must suffer punishment, I this morning burnt their village, and I have every reason to think that this will bring all other parties to their senses. This moment the son of Gunce Patro of Mahasinghee has come in with a cock and bull story, about the intention of the Khonds burning the station of Boodagoodah. I have kept him here till he gives me security in Rupees 500, that no such burning shall take place. I had hardly planted him in keeping, when one of the prisoners stood up and made a statement to the sub-Magistrate, which he has taken down, to the effect that, this very man had sent four of his Khonds to this village to enlist their support in turning out the Government servants, and burning down the various stations; he gave the name of one Khond who came on this occasion; this man's statement has been supported by other evidence, so you will see how little confidence can be placed on those who say they are supporters of the Government. I purpose to detain this man pending your instructions.

A Memorandum of arms, &c., taken is attached. I regret to say Captain Lys is still suffering from fever.

I shall feel extremely obliged if you would send a copy of this to Mr. Forbes and Mr. Robinson, as my time is (and will be) so much taken up that I have scarcely time to do so.

MEMORANDUM showing the number of Arms, Cattle &c., taken at Daringapady.

Cattle of sorts	260
Matchlocks	4
Tonghees	12
Arrows	48
Bows	13
Spear	1
Shields (new)	4

(Signed) R. A. STUART, Captain,
Superintendent of Police.
(True Copy.)
(Signed) R. MARSHALL,
Acting Assistant.

From Captain R. A. STUART, Superintendent of Police; to Captain R. MARSHALL, Junior Assistant Agent, Russelcondah, dated camp Boomarabady, 6th December 1863.

I have the honour, in continuation of my report of proceedings, dated 3rd and 4th instant, to inform you that on the 4th Inspector Bond with the Sub Magistrate of Deegee proceeded to the village of Kopubady and Daringapadi to the latter village, for the purpose of undertaking the arrest of one Dinna Panoe, who had performed certain ceremonies, and who declared that his god had informed him that the bullets of Government would turn into water on being fired, and that the Khonds might fight without fear. I regret that the party was not successful. The village was deserted and the Khonds had taken to the hills, where they stood blowing their war horns and inviting us to fight. The Sub-Magistrate thought it advisable to destroy this village and it was burnt.

The Khonds of the village of Kopubady, under their leaders Kuttinyiah Podero and Soonnara, came to fight Captain Lys' party, (these were a portion of the 500 men Captain Lys attacked, and referred to in my previous report. Kuttinyiah Podero did his utmost to raise the Khonds of four Mootahs against us. Inspector Bond's party was unsuccessful; here also, in consequence of the Khonds having bolted to the hills, these rebels will no doubt fall into our hands hereafter. Not a particle of property was to be found in these villages, and strange to say several huts had been taken down and the planks of such all strewed about to prevent, or to give more difficulty in burning them. This village was also visited by the Sub-Magistrate. Inspector Bond's party did not return till 10 o'clock A.M., the 4th instant, they having travelled and worked all night.

I regret to say Captain Lys was too ill to accompany us, and I should have been glad could I have persuaded him to go to Russelcondah, but she begged of me to permit him moving over to Lipka Podero's village and under his protection with that of fifteen Constables I left him.

I marched at 12 o'clock for this place, where on arrival, with the exception of an old woman and a few pigs, not a spark of life was observable; from this old woman we learnt that the Khonds of this place and those of Coomrabady had gone off to the hills with all their possessions some days ago; she told us that the Khonds would not come in; that they had declared against the Government; and that they would only obey two men, viz., Govindoo Patro, of the village of Pepalaponkah near Soorada, and one Bishnoo Patro of Dantalingee; that these men had sent to the Khonds of this plsce to say that if they would come to their assistance they would supply them with arms, &c. This man Govindoo Patro is brother of one Papoo Patro who was in Colonel Campbell's time, a "Patro" but was discharged. The Khond also stated that if these men came in to visit me, they would. It is desirable to have these parties arrested with as little delay as possible. This woman, as also the Dugallo of this place named Sappasingee, informed us on or about the 25th ultimo, the Khonds of this place Kurpabady and Coomarabadi had sworn on a rock close by where I now write, that they would never yield to the Government, and would fight. This woman and the Dugallo I at once despatched to where the Khonds had hid (their place of hiding was known to the woman). I promised most faithfully that if they would come in they should not be molested; that their viliage should not be burnt; that all I should require was that their ill-adviser, whoever he might be, should be given up to me; she went, and on her return reported that the Khonds had all left; that she did not know where they had gone to. I again sent, but no intelligence of their whereabouts could be discovered (so it was said). This is the place that 80 matchlock men, and 20,000 Khonds had assembled: so it was reported to Captain Lys.

We this day collected all the cattle belonging to this place, 18 or 19 in number; besides these nothing was procurable in the way of property. This morning with the Sub-Magistrate I burnt these villages. At 9 A.M. I divided my men into four divisions leaving one party with the camp. I despatched Inspector Bond and a division in one direction, Inspector Glassou in a second, and with the Sub-Magistrate I took a third direction. My directions were to go well into the hills, hunt up the Khonds and punish them as much as possible should they attempt to resist.

Inspector Bond came upon 17 "Pootoos" or hiding places, at all of which he found a large quantity of grain and other property; he fired all property save grain.

Inspector Glasson was more successful, he came upon a party of armed Khonds who were no doubt ready to fight, but whose hearts failed them. On his approach they fled leaving behind them one matchlock, an iron shield, some arrows and 60 seers of rice which he brought into camp.

My party was somewhat more fortunate, for after descending a Ghaut of at least 3 miles, and ascending a second Ghaut, and immediately turning to the left or last, went along the side of a hill, which I pray may never fall to my lot to walk again. Having gone along this for about a mile, our guide the Dugallo prayed of us to take a turn due west. A Constable who was in front with me declared that he was taking us from the path the Khond had gone and he proved to me that they had gone only lately due east, by showing me oil which was oozing out of some pass lately broken down; this was hardly done when we heard several voices and came upon a place spiked with bamboos over which we got, and at about 30 yards in advance came upon a party of Khonds looking in the bed of a dry stony nullah they had the chance from them to stand, but as they would not, fire was opened and one man shot; only two Khonds attempted to make a stand; the Constables made every exertion to overtake them, but the hills were so steep that the Khonds got out of our sight in a short time; they left behind them one matchlock, 45 arrows and 7 Tonghees all of which we took, together with 90 seers of rice and a lot of hens, &c.

This sufficed for the day, and the Khonds have learnt that they can be followed up into their fastnesses and punished. These Khonds on flying away cried out that all the trouble brought upon them was through the Daringapady Khond. I can assure you we were not sorry joining our camp.

It is but just to say that I am much indebted to Inspectors Bond and Glasson for their assistance, and the cheerful way the men are performing their very hard work, does one's heart good; not a grumble from a man.

The friendly Khonds of all surrounding villages have come in to see me.

I must ask you to send a copy of these proceedings to Mr. Forbes and Mr. Robinson. I move to Kripabady this day, at 12 o'clock, noon. We have only the Dresser and five men on the sick list.

I take the liberty of suggesting that these two rebellious Mootahs be made over to Lipka Podero (Kripabady and Daringapadi), who would undertake to keep them in order, and make them faithful subjects. His own Khonds are intermarried with them.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) R. MARSHALL, Captain,
Acting Assistant Agent.

From Captain R. A. STUART, Superintendent of Police; to Captain R. MARSHALL, Junior Assistant Agent, Russelcondah, dated Camp Keerapabady, 7th December 1863.

As I intended yesterday and reported, I left Boomarabady at 12 o'clock noon, and arrived here at half past 3 P.M. I found the place deserted with the exception of two old women; no one was to be found at a short distance from the place; some seventy or eighty Khonds had collected, but who wisely enough took to their scrapers on our approach.

I have now the honour and very great satisfaction of informing you that I consider we have approached the termination of this disturbance. The people of the village of the Addeepunyah, below this Ghaut, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning to visit me, and to declare their loyalty. I at once entered into conversation with them, and found that they were willing to assist me in bringing in the Khonds of this place.

I promised them the small sum of Rupees 5, if they would bring in a few of the leading villagers of this Mootah. One hour ago they came in with two of the leading men, named respectively, Sambee Podero and Gelumba Podero; these in the course of half an hour were followed by three others; they appeared much afraid, but soon got over this. They stated that the present disturbance arose entirely in consequence of the arrest of the parties who were guilty of infanticide, inhabitants of the village of Kalingabady and Setamboobady; that three men of the former village named Robarah Podero, Kallee Podero, and Mundree Podero wanted them to oppose Government by stating that Government servants come when they liked, and walked off with their people on account of a custom all acknowledged, and that if they (the whole people of this Mootah, did not rise and drive the Government people out, who drove their people like beasts away, they (the people of Kalingabady) would kill the other inhabitants of this Mootah and their cattle. The fear of this made them rise. These people say that the three men named above went from Mootah to Mootah and excited the Khonds to support them, and that they were promised every possible assistance from the Khonds of Daringapadi, Boomarabady and Tarabady.

I got every information possible out of them and at once made friends, tying a bit of red cloth on their respective "Jootoos." These men have promised to give over to me the parties who excited them, and they have now gone to apprehend them. I cannot but think this will have a good effect, for the men who first commenced this row are, I hope, the very ones who will bring the same to a happy termination.

I have not time to write more. Please send a copy of this to Mr. Forbes and Mr. Robinson. This moment three leading men from the Mootah of Sonnapoor have come up to see me; they have given me the names of all the villages, the Khonds of which attacked the Bomanagaum guard. They all came from Guddapoor and only surrounded the guard one day, when they all ran off. The guard at Bomanagaum were supported by the Guddapoor Rajah's Paicks.

I had intended marching this day for Addeepanyah, but will now remain to make friends with the people here, &c., and possibly to-morrow will march for the above-named place will from that go to two villages called Tumungiah and Hatte Moondah at the request of the Sub-Magistrate. The people of these villages came up to assist here with their matchlocks, eighty in number, and if I can, I will disarm them. I shall then return to Addeepanyah, and thence to Sooradah picking up enroute the leaders of the Khonds referred to yesterday. I think it advisable to leave the Guddapoor Khonds to the Rajah of that place to deal with. I have written to him on this subject.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) R. MARSHALL, Captain.
Acting Assistant Agent.

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* Since his enterprising night attack on the Khonds.

"THE LAST VOICE FROM THE CRIMEA."

(From Macmillan's Magazine.)

BY THOMAS HUGHES.

A VALUABLE pamphlet entitled "The Crimean War," has just been published by Dr. Shrimpton, an Englishman practising as a physician at Paris, and late Surgeon-in-chief of Field Hospitals in Algeria. Looking through the eyes of a surgeon-major of the French army, who is nevertheless still English to the core, we get a new and very interesting point of view of that drama, which will never fail deeply to move the heart of England, at least until the grave has closed over our generation. Dr. Shrimpton is chiefly occupied, of course, with the health of Allied Armies, and of the British in particular. But the health of an army involves all manner of other efficiency, and we get side-glimpses of every branch of the service while the following him about the hospitals. The main object of the writer is to contrast the sanitary state of the English army at the beginning and end of the siege, and to point out the share which Miss Nightingale had in the almost incredible change which was effected in one year. Incidentally he speaks of the French troops also, and gives the clue to the extraordinary mortality which prevailed amongst them after the time when the English camp had become more healthy than barracks at home.

Nothing can add to the force of the simple facts put side by side: and they cannot be too often set before the eyes, and dinned into the ears, of the nation. In the early months of 1855 the British soldiers in the Crimea there died, of diseases alone—over and above those who were killed in battle, or died of wounds—at the rate of sixty per cent. per annum; that is to say, as Miss Nightingale vividly puts it, at an annual rate greater than that of deaths in time of pestilence out of the sick. In the early months of 1856 (from January to May) the rate of mortality had been reduced to 1.15 per cent. per annum on the whole force, while amongst the sick the rate was two-thirds only of what it is amongst troops on home service. I suppose it would be quite impossible to match these figuers, or indeed to produce anything like a parallel case, from the records of any army which ever fought on the face of this earth. Of these sixty per cent. of our soldiers who died in the worst months of 1855, out of every hundred ninety-six died of hospital diseases commonly classed as preventible. Of the 70,000 English soldiers who embarked for the East, we lost 22,000—of whom at least 14,000 might have been saved to the nation, for they died of diseases which, during the last six months of the compaign, had absolutely disappeared from our camps.

The contrast between the French and English armies is very remarkable and instructive. During the winter of 1854-5, the military administration of the French army was admirable. Not only did it suffice for their own needs, but in the most critical times it came to our relief with a promptness and generosity which should never be forgotten. After Inkerman, when the remnant of our army were slowly carrying off the wounded from the field on stretchers, the French *train des equipages* came to our aid with 500 mules. Between the 1st of December 1854 and the 20th of January 1855, 8,000 English sick were carried—on *litieres*, lent by the French administration—from the camp before Sebastopol down to Balaclava. It would seem that during the first year the sanitary condition of the French army stood out in as marked and as favourable contrast to ours as their general administrative arrangements. During the second year of the siege, however, the tables were turned. In the month of February 1856, 20,800 sick were taken to the French hospitals, almost all of whom died. A few months later there were 73,422 men in hospital out of a force of 142,391. Typhus fever was raging in their camps, while ours were wholly free from this disease. On the whole our allies lost 75,000 out of the 309,000 men who went to the war; and from Dr. Shrimpton's account it is evident that the average who died of preventible diseases was at least as large as it was amongst our troops.

The disasters of the French were, however, not directly caused by any shortcomings in their military administration, though the hospital organization seems at last to have broken down. The absolute horror of pure fresh air, with which Dr. Shrimpton charges the whole French nation, mischievous when the troops were under canvas, became fatal when they were hutted. "Their huts," the doctor says, "were built by choice on low ground; pits were often dug to receive them," and every possible precaution was taken to exclude fresh air. Even the hospital huts had no ventilators, and only three windows on one side, and a door, with a small window above it, at one end, all of which were generally kept closed. Both huts and hospitals were overcrowded, and the consequence was that half the force was laid up with hospital-diseases during the last six months of the war.

The English huts, on the contrary, were placed on elevated spots, isolated from each other, and provided with moveable boarded floors; they were perfectly ventilated, and never overcrowded; and in them the British army enjoyed such health as has seldom fallen to the lot of soldiers in a campaign.

Dr. Shrimpton preaches earnestly on the text that "ventilation is the only "preventive of hospital diseases," but does not seem to think that the French military authorities have yet recognised the fact. The evidence of the Italian war, however, would go to prove that our neighbours have not forgotten their Crimean lesson. In that campaign larger powers were given to the Physician-in-chief of the army than ever before, and consequently, the sick and wounded, instead of being crowded in a few large ill-ventilated hospitals, were distributed in a number of smaller ones. In the town of Brescia alone there were thirty-eight of these. The result was, as the *Gazette Medicale* avers, that there were no traces of hospital diseases in the French army during the Italian Campaign.

Let us see how we have profited by our Crimean lesson. At the beginning of that war we had simply no military administration; but times changed since then. We have had one really searching trial of the machinery which the War Office has organized since 1855. Two years ago our Government was suddenly called upon largely to reinforce our army in Canada. It was midwinter. The War Office had scarcely time to send off a small staff of officers in advance, before the transports sailed from our ports. At 1. 30 P. M. on January 3d, 1862, the *Australian*, with General Rumley and staff, the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and a battery of artillery, on board, arrived off St. John in the Bay of Fundy, the spot chosen for disembarcation; and by 6.15 P. M. all the troops, with their light baggage, were landed and housed. St. John is 319 miles from Riviere du Loup, the nearest point of the Grand Trunk railway. The tracks were in several places almost impassable when first visited by the officers who planned the route. On the 10th of January the first detachment started, in sleighs holding eight men each. The route for each detachment occupied thirteen days, the 5th and 10th of which were spent at the halt. At the eleven stations not only had comfortable sleeping accommodation been provided, but also commissariat depots, hospitals, and telegraph offices, in charge of officers of the military train, so that the slightest delay or break-down was known at once along the whole route, and all chance of crowding at any station avoided. So perfect was the organization along the route, that extra warm clothing was circulated along the line, each detachment being provided with it in turn, and returning it into store at certain stations, from whence it was sent back to meet, and comfort, fresh relays of men. Day by day, up to the 12th of February, the detachments passed along the route without interruption, when a break of two days occurred, as there were no troops left at St. John. On the 14th the route was resumed. On the 20th, in consequence of a heavy snow fall and storm, one detachment had to return, and was detained till the 22d. On the 3d of March the last detachment left St. John; and with its arrival at Reviere du Loup the operation of moving the army across New Brunswick was finished.

These troops, be it remembered, had come straight from the life of English garrison towns, and of London, into the midst of a Canadian winter. They were moved by a route which for hundreds of miles ran close along the United States frontier; yet there were only five casualties and eight desertions. There is no space here to go into details. The broad results only can be stated. But let any reader think for a moment of the difficulties which had to be met in this case, and then of our landings at Malta, at Gallipoli, and at Eupatoria, in 1854—of the infinite confusion and helplessness, of the want of all proper stores, of doctors having to make themselves personally responsible for the blankets required for the sick, of soldiers obliged to kill the bullocks of the arabas which brought their baggage or to go without food—and I think he will need no further evidence of the value of an efficient military administration.

This is the one lesson of the Crimean war which, it is to be hoped, has been well burnt into the English mind. The French service of administration, probably the best that has ever been seen, comprises distinct branches for provisions, forage, transport, hospital, encampment. All of these, however, are under one chief, the Intendant General, himself an officer of high rank, responsible for the whole military administration, but responsible only to the very highest military authority. We on the other hand have a divided Government in our military affairs, and, while this is so, are never likely to reach the point of thorough efficiency, in which the whole power of the nation could be put out on the shortest notice. But the expedition to Canada in mid-winter has at least proved, that now we have an administration that does not break down and bring us to shame in the face of all Europe. It is to be hoped that we shall never again drop back into the ante-Crimean state of helplessness. It is a mere costly and cruel sham to pretend to keep up an army without an effective commissariat, and hospital and transport staff and machinery. We have no right to send brave men into the field to fight our battles, whom we can neither feed, nor clothe, nor shelter, nor tend in sickness. Ours are not times in which any reduction of the army is possible, or likely to be called for. But, if such times should come, the experience of the last ten years ought at any rate to have taught us that 10,000 men thoroughly well found are equal to four times that number left to shift for themselves. The most earnest financial reformer, if he has any honest patriotism in him, will never, by paring down a branch of the service which is the foundation of military efficiency, put his country in peril of losing her soldiers in the field at the rate of 60 per cent, per annum, and so renew the bitter national repentance and wild penitential extravagance which followed in England on the winter of 1854-5.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FIFTY YEARS AGO.—To the right of the Speaker, on the ministerial bench there sit, Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Vicary Gibbs, Attorney-General; Ryder, Home Secretary; George Rose; Palmerston; Crocker. Castlereagh is sitting high up above the Treasury Bench. Canning is on the cross-bench below. To the left of the Speaker are Ponsonby, Brougham, Burdett, Grattan, Horner, Romily, Sheridan, Tierney, Whitbread. All of these are gone but two, to whom it has been permitted to vindicate the belief that it is the privilege of genius never to grow old. I practise myself in reporting for my own amusement and instruction. In not writing short hand, I have no inferiority to the experienced men around me; for I observe that very few have acquired, or at any rate employ that useful art. The debates of 1812 were not expected to be reported so fully as in more recent times. Often members complained that their sayings were misrepresented. Such complaints were generally met by a disposition on the part of the House to punish the offender. . . Thursday, the 27th of February, is to be a great Field-day in the Commons. I must be there at noon, to secure a seat in the gallery. There I sit, looking upon the empty House till the speaker comes in. The prayers are read, and some uninteresting orders of the day are disposed of. Strangers are crowding in, and we hold our places as well as we can against the rush. There are apparently two or three seats vacant on the front bench. A wicked gentleman of the press suggests to a despairing provincial that there he may be accommodated. He strides and pushes to the desired haven, amidst a suppressed titter, and is horror-struck to find that there he can neither see nor hear. The back of the great clock is his obstructing enemy. This is the standing joke nightly repeated. It was as successful in producing a titter as the Timen Danos below, when it was the fashion for young and even old members to air their musty Latin in bald quotations, as some lady novelists interlard their feeble English with boarding-school French. The routine business is over. The battle is about to begin. Sir Thomas Turton is to bring on a motion on the state of the nation. He was a true professor of the Whig creed—that the contest against the French Emperor was hopeless—that the Spanish war would last as long as the Peloponnesian, with little probability of success. He touched upon the Orders in Council; but was told by the clever ministerial supporter, Mr. Robinson, that such discussion had better be reserved for the forthcoming debate, upon the motion of which notice had been given "by a learned gentleman of great talents and extensive information." In two years from the time when he had made his maiden speech, Mr. Brougham, had thus become an authority in the House. The debate of the 27th of February was spirited. It appeared likely to close at an early hour, for the gallery was being cleared for a division. But Mr. Whibread rose, and called upon Lord Castlereagh to give some explanation of his views especially upon the Catholic question, now that he was likely to become a member of the Administration. The Marquis Wellesley had resigned the seals of the Foreign Office a week before. The most important declarations of the session were thus called forth. Mr. Percival and Lord Castlereagh daclared that they and the Ministry were unanimous against granting the Catholic claims now. The debate was dragging on till two o'clock. The reporters had expected that, after the speech of the Prime Minister, the House would divide. I was left by the staff of the "British Press" to make a note if anything should occur. Up rose Mr. Canning. Somewhat alarmed I began to write. I gained confidence. His graceful sentences had no involved construction to render them difficult to follow. His impressive elocution fixed his words in my memory. Some matters I necessarily passed over; but the great point of his speech, that he was for speedily granting the Catholic claims with due safeguards, was an important one for the journal which I was suddenly called upon to represent, and I caught the spirit, if not the full words, of the declaration in which he stood opposed to the Minister, and to his own ancient rival. I ran to the office (for, young legs were faster than hackney-coaches) wrote my report, to the astonishment of the regular staff of reporters, and went happy to bed at five o'clock. I doubt whether any literary success of my after-life gave me as much pleasure as this feat.—*Charles Kinglet's Reminiscences.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 29.

[illegible], Major, Madras Staff Corps, on privilege leave, from Secunderabad.

[illegible], Lieutenant, 17th Lancers, on privilege leave, from Secunderabad.

[illegible] H. A., attached to 9th N. I., on duty, from England.

[illegible] Surgeon J. Y., Medical Establishment, on duty, from England.

[illegible] Captain, 1st Regiment, to rejoin, from Kirkee.

Bolton, Captain J.D. S., Commissariat Department, to rejoin, from——

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 29.

Wodehouse, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Mainwaring, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on privilege leave, to Secunderabad

Mayne, Lieutenant R. J., 1st Bombay Cavalry, to join, to Deesa.

Green, Major E. A., Staff Corps, to join, to Baroda.

Skinner, Colonel P. K. M., on sick leave, to England.

Stileman, Captain, 15th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Mhow.

Chetham, Lieutenant S., Deputy Assistant Commissary, to rejoin, to Poona.

Tyndall, Lieutenant E. H. T., Commissariat Staff, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDER.—JAN. 29.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

Driver William McGuckin, Royal Artillery, who arrived at the Presidency from Kirkee, is attached to H. M.'s

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 28th January 1864.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

Major R. Richards, 3rd Regiment N. I., to officiate as Commandant of the 6th Regiment N. I., during Major Fields' employment on the Staff or until further orders.

Captain (Brevet Major) C. Campbell, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, to officiate as Senior Wing Commandant 3rd Regiment N. I., vice Richards.

Consequent upon the re-organization of the Native Army, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to intimate that G. G. O. No. 473 of the 16th September 1863, is to be considered as applicable to all Officers whether belonging to the Staff Corps or to the Cadres of Regiments who, when not Regimentally employed, will be required to send in the reports laid down in the 2nd and 3rd paras. of the above quoted order.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 29th Jan. 1864.

It is with regret the Superintendent of Marine has to announce the demise of Mr. J. Smith, Gunner attached to the Superintendent's Office, which event occurred at his residence in the Dockyard yesterday.

The officers below named are appointed a Committee to make over the effects, together with such sums of money on account of pay, &c., which may be due to the above Gunner to the Administrator General, forwarding a report of having done so to this office.

Lieutenant J. Brebner, Acting Superintendent of Floating Batteries.

Mr. J. Ford, Pay Master of Floating Batteries.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
29	Sunlee	Dahl	Hongkong Dec. 19.
	Salamanca	Livesay	London Sept. 23.
	Omar Pasha	Motley	Calcutta Jan. 5.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat Jan 28.
	Marietta	Brown	Liverpool Sept. 4.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
29	Jeddo (s)	Gribble	Aden and Suez.
	Orissa (s)	Parrish	China.
	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat.
	Rutnager Sagur	Nacoda	Trombay.
	Japan	Page	Rangoon.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Barque *Sunlee*, from Hongkong.—On the 25th January passed the steam ship *Bombay Castle*, off Calicut, at 5 P.M., all well. On the same date passed the barque *Mary Carson*, off Tellicherry, from Colombo to Bombay, out 7 days. On the 17th January passed the British barque *M. S. Elphinston*, off Mangalore, from Rangoon to Bombay, out 21 days. Exchanged signals with the ship *Khimjee Oodowjee*, off Goa, from Bombay to Liverpool.

Per Ship *Omar Pasha*, from Calcutta.—Exchanged signals with the *Tomogonops*, off Cannanore, on the 19th January.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Salamanca*, from London.—Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith; Miss Simkin; Miss Branch; Miss Bannister; Mr. F. Belcher; and Mr. H. A. Lage.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—J. W. Adow, Esq.; and L. H. Wright, Esq.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Barque *Japan*, to Rangoon.—Mahomed Soomar Ahmed Saum; E. Capom; and Jamall Dawood.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Moyadeen Bux*, for Colsagapatam.
Ship *Allum Ghire*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Ann Holyberg*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Protector*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Gilbert Thompson*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Muckee*, for Hoodooda and Jedda.
Steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d	
„ (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
„ (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

804 Coleroon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co. (c. l. Nov. 27)
428 Malvern, Clarkson—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 29)
1001 St. Hilda, Clarke—A.H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1094 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
1090 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
683 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c.l. Dec.18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Jan.15)
1478 Cimber, Burton—
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 19)
883 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Jan. 3)
1482 Clydesdale,—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c.l. Jan. 22)
850 Confidence, Herly—Classon & Co.
766 Coromandel, Smith—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
760 Dorothy, Thompson—G.S. King & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1250 East—Blackwell & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c.l. Dec. 15)
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Jan. 27)
1082 Euxine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson—Grey & Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
833 Kildare, E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber, Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
649 Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 31)
867 Mogul, Henson—Stoeher, Prieger & Co (c. l. Jan. 3)
1189 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co.
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1082 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1238 Queen of Australia, Rudolf—Lawrence & Co.
1235 Queen of Beauty, Chapman—Lawrence & Co. (c.l. Dec. 28)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
737 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
958 Sardinia, Nelson—M. Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1220 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c.l. Jan. 1)
1498 Slieve Donard—C., Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
560 Tallala Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Sedden, Dodde—Finlay Clark & Co. (c.l. Jan.16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Jan. 24)

FOR NEW YORK.

1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
1064 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c.l. Jan.25)

FOR HAVRE.

841 Allaya—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Cid, Bezet—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c.l. Jan. 16)
690 Marie et Nelli, Angulean.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

499 Charlotte, Callendar. (c. l. Jan. 16)

FOR MOULMEIN.

1049 Ocean Belle, (a) Brown—Cohen & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

455 Pioneer, Woolley—Steam Navigation Company.

FOR MAURITIUS.

491 Louisa, Rapson.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

560 Comorin, (s) Morrison—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)

FOR COCHIN.

599 Gloucester—Huschke & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

982 Princess Somawathy, Parker—Leckie & Co.

NOT FIXED.

858 Anonyma, Cuthbertston, W. Nicol & Co.
781 Albatross, Pollock—M. N. Melissa.
429 Anne Reddin, Morrison.
565 Anna Henderson, Eiffe—Robinson & Co.
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
979 Baron Macauley—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.
499 Dorothy, Bruce—Remington & Co.
441 Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroun.
680 Heroine, (a) Tripp.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
710 Highland Light—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
689 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
1165 Startled Fawn, Tindall—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
433 Tropique, Saing, Jules Siegfried & Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck (a)—Colson.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Columbian.
Jeddo, Gribble.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dovercourt, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	102
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 to 224.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	143 pr. ct. pm. ex. n. s.
Bank of India	100	......	7 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	18½ pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	60 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	95 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	6 do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	55 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	122 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	21 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 33,000.
Do. B. „	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,200 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			[nominal.
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	......	Par.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 30 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 350 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 900 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	......	Rs. 25 p.sh. pm.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,800. pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par nominal.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 190 dem. pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 200 dis.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 500 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96¼
„ Loan 1835-36	92
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	106½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	113¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	„	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	„	240
Carolus	„	300
Mexican Dollars	„	225
German Crowns	„	213
Five-Franc Pieces	„	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	„	105¾
Gold Leaf	„	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (29th Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs.	585 to 590
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	„	605 to 610
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„	605 to 608
New Oomravuttee	„	648 to 650
Old Compta, (ready.)	„	595 to 600
Old Dharwar Sawgined	„	665 to 670
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	640 to 645
Old Veeravul	„	545 to 550
New Khandeish	„	630 to 635
Old Poratchee	„	555 to 560
New Accote	„	655 to 660
Old Mangalore	„	560 to 565

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,375.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	5 11 to 5 12
Gingelly mixed (Black	„	32 to 33
and White)	„	38 to 40
Niger	„	30 to 31 Nominal.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ On demand 1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 27th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 2s.
„ On Demand .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. „
„ On demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland do. | 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight | 1s. 11¾d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months .... 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 do. .... 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 27th January 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅛d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0⅛d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુંબાઈ તરેડીંગ એનડ બેકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, ESQ.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, ESQ.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, AND SONS.

Secretary.

MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Chuorch Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight..............2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do..............2s. 0½d. „
On Demand..............1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-60 cts. „
3 Do. Do....., 2-54 „ „
On Demand.........., 2-49 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, ESQ., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight........... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts.......................... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Scotland } On demand.. 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Ireland }

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe...... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 15th January 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0½d. „
Do. „ Demand............ } 1s. 11¾d. „
Do. Scotland „ ....
Do. Ireland „ ....

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand...........2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight...........3 „
Do. 6 „ ....4 „
Do. 12 „ ....5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of* 1857 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight.................. at 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
4 „ .... 2s. 0½d. „
3 „ .... 2s. 0¾d. „
2 „ .... 2s. 0¼d. „
1 „ .... 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand „ .... 1s. 11¾d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of............... ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 19th January 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION STERLING, *In* 50,000 *Shares of £20 each,* 37,5000 *of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.

ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.

SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.

WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) 19, Portland Place.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways).

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)

J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

NEALE PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director in India.)

Branches.

KURRACHEE......H. I. Lee, Esq., (Acting Manager.)
BOMBAY..........A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates viz.:—

At 6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 „ .... at 2s. 0½d. „
3 „ .... at 2s. 0¾d. „
2 „ .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
1 „ .... at 2s. 0d. „
On Demand .... at 1s. 11¾d. „

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

3 months' notice Interest is allowed at the rate of ...... 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ .... 5 „ „
12 „ .... 6 „ „

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Coleroon* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful collection of Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.

Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.

On hand, Violin Strings and Bows.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.

A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edwin Fox*.

The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash.*

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.

TO SMOKERS.—Trichinopoly Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the very best quality, at Rs. 8, 10, and 12 respectively, per thousand.

CARARA MARBLE.

Circular Slabs, white and grey, of the finest Carara Marble, for Drawing Room Tables 3½ feet and 3 feet in diameter. Also Slabs for Pier Tables 4 feet by 2 feet and 5 feet by 2½ feet.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has received by last Overland Mail, a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Perspectives, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.

J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT THE BUNGALOW IN UPPER COLABA (FACING THE OBSERVATORY.)

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 30th January, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell the Furniture, &c., of a gentleman changing his residence; the same consists of the useful articles of a well furnished House, such as cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, Plated Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Tea Sets, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Waiters, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood furniture, consisting of Circular, Dining, Pier and Card Tables, Easy, Predieu and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Whatnots, Four Post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, a Grand Square Pianoforte by Broadwood on glass insulators, an Harmonium, a valuable library of bound Music, also a large assortment of popular Music of every description, a very superior solid Silver flute (Council Medal Patent) by Rudall, a Panorama Guitar in Case, almost new. The Library of Books contains some of the newest publications of the day, and which will be found in good order; Photographic Pictures, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome Cane-bodied double seated light Phaeton with glass shutters, shafts, cushions, lamps, &c., by "Holman and Co.," of Long Acre.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

Few Reams of Saunders' Extra superfine laid Foolscap Paper, 16lbs. each, at 13 Rs. per Ream.

1 Large 16 inch Screw Jack, with driver.
5 small 6 inch do. do. do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1864.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 2d proximo, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, at 1 P.M., consisting of Piece Goods, Black Union Cloth, and a variety of other goods.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very handsome Arab Horse, age 4 years, height 14-1, very quiet in saddle, with beautiful action. Can be sent for approval to any gentleman requiring the same, on a day's previous application to the undersigned.

A perfectly new Palanquin-shaped Shigram, with a pair of fast going dapple grey ponies and harness complete.

25 Cases Oilman Stores, consisting of Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits.

15 Cases of Chedder Cheese.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles, with furniture, &c., complete (quite new).

Chillingworth and Son's Crown Sherry in cases of 3 dozens each.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.

Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th January 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st February, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Coloured Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

HARDWARE.

100 dozen Grass Hooks, 20 Cases Cutlery, 3,000 Horse Shoes, 60 Do. ten and twelve inch Cash Boxes, 3,800 Packs Flemish Tacks, 4 Cases Wood Screws, 240 dozen Beer Taps, 12 dozen 2 feet Brass edge Rules, 750 M Percussion Caps, 24 Rogers' Steel Yards, 36,000 Bar Weights, 60 Pairs Scales, 38 Kegs Paint, and a variety of other articles, comprising Carriage Lamps, Carriage Beading, Axles, Tin Dishes, Steel Hammers, Glass Buttons, Steel Spectacles, Fancy Pins, Watch Guards, Dish Covers, Pad, Till, and Cupboard Locks, 23 Kegs Lath Nails, 40 Ditto Rose Nails, 20 Kegs Horse Nails, &c. &c.

325 Buffaloe Horns.
300 Half Gunny Bags.
253 Large Do. do.
1 Bundle Coir Rope.
7 Do. Gunny Wrappers.
1 Do. Bengal Twine.
1 Case Toys of superior kinds.

On account of Hajee Sullimon Tyeb the first purchaser—5 Casks assorted Hoes.

AUCTION SALE OF A PATENT STEAM BAKERY AND FLOUR MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 16th February, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the Steam Bakery with all its Machinery, &c., situated on the Grant Road, and adjoining the Grant Road Theatre.

The Machinery, of first class manufacture, consists of a Steam Engine of 10 horse power, nominal, complete—is fitted with patent Pan and Rolling Machines, and Flour Dressing Machine with revolving brushes, whereby it can produce both flour, bread and biscuits, and is capable of making one candy of flour per hour, and two tons of biscuits and a thousand loaves of bread per day.

The whole is in good and complete working order, and ready for immediate use.

The Building has an upper story which forms a dwelling for the Superintendent of the Bakery, and there are sufficient out-houses for Servants, Stables, &c. The premises are leased on very favorable terms, and the lease will not expire for nine years more.

N. B.—The present Owner and Manager relinquishes this profitable avocation through sickness alone. If desired by the purchaser one half only of the purchase money will be received down, and the other half remain at nine per cent. interest per annum, secured by the Mortgage of the Property say for three or four years.

The undersigned will be happy to afford every assistance to intending purchasers.

SALE OF A HOUSE NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 16th proximo, at 5 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a comfortable Bungalow, situated near the Grant Road, and adjoining the Grant Road Theatre, subject to the terms of the present lease thereof, which will be gladly explained to all enquirers.

Fuller particulars will shortly appear.

Bombay, 30th January 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 15 Bales of damaged Grey Piece Goods, Twist, &c., By order of Borah Essajee Sullimonjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Borah Bodnljee Dosajee—207½ Maunds of Iron Bars.

AT 1 P. M.

A brown Horse "The Marquis," a good hack and hunter
A bay Horse, "Arkansas."
A brown Horse, "Goseypium," a good hack and shigram horse.
A black Australian gelding, goes in harness.
A chesnut Horse, 14-2 in height, a first rate hack.
2 first rate Pegu Ponies, goes in double or single harness, with handsome gold embroidered Saddles and Bridles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 13 feet.

An English built four-seated Brougham, in good order.

A Cab Phaeton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board, Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Sons, London, in good order.

A Light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

A high cast Bay Riding Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-2¼ in height. To be seen on a day's notice. Price Rs. 1,000.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

A powerful grey Riding Horse, 14-1.

Just landed per ship *Canova*, Gentlemen's, and Ladies' Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

PONY FOR SALE.

A handsome cream colored Pony, 11 hands, quiet, and suitable for a child to ride. The owner having no further use for him, also a Saddle and Bridle.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with index.

TO LET in the best part of the Fort.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th January 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq	Liverpool.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.	
Chairman.	
Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Bruce, Esq.,	London.
Directors.	
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq	Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq	Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq	London.
Abel Chapman, Esq.	London.
Henry Fowler, Esq	London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq	London.
Manager and Actuary of the Company.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.
C. Holland, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	„	20,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„	880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	„	20,000

FOR SALE.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

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Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

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BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.

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Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co.(Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
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The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
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The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
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„ Targetta
„ Red, White, and Blue
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Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,

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HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland.*

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Sacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chintz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
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Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863

THE LONDON AND ORIEN[illegible] TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFIC[illegible] Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & [illegible] tablished 1843.—The undersigned is [illegible] risks on behalf of this Office by first [illegible] bay.

THE LONDON ASSUR[illegible] BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, [illegible] BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSE[illegible] For rates of Premium and full particulars apply [illegible] undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year		1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,06,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

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